

HI-DE-HI CAMPERS: HOW BUTLIN'S CHANGED OUR SUMMER HOLS

HISTORY

REVEALED

BRINGING THE PAST TO LIFE
ISSUE 19 // AUGUST 2015 // £4.50



REVOLUTION

Che Guevara:
the ultimate rebel?

DISASTER AT POMPEII

The Roman town
scorched into history

PLUS

HAMPTON COURT PALACE

WHO WERE THE NINJA?

LEWIS AND CLARK

CAVE PAINTING

THE WARS OF THE ROSES

The medieval clash that killed
Richard III and unleashed the Tudors



10 FOOD HEROES

Who were Garibaldi,
Melba and Pavlova?

LEPANTO, 1571

Holy war on
the high seas

STORY OF MEDICINE

From trepanning
to transplants





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Welcome



Along with most of the country, I was enthralled by the discovery, in 2012, of **Richard III's body** beneath a Leicester car park. Soon, we gleaned unprecedented details about his life, and interest in the **controversial King** reached an all-time high. But Richard

was just one in a line of monarchs who dared to reign during the Wars of the Roses – a time when wearing the crown was akin to making a death wish. We uncover the **duplicity, conspiracies and treachery** of the conflict – which **gave rise to the Tudors** – from page 26.

Far away from these medieval nobles who fought for power and glory, we bring you the story of Che Guevara (p49), the **rebel who fought for change**, along with the other star revolutionaries of the 20th century.

On the subject of change, this issue is full of innovators. From Hedy Lamarr (p22), a **Hollywood-siren-come-technology-prodigy** to centuries of innovation in the **story of Medicine** (p70). Sadly, no doctor could have helped the **victims of the disaster at Pompeii** – see the catastrophe in facts and figures on page 18.



Knobbly-knee contests, beauty queens and bonny babies: Butlin's ultimate crowd-pleasers (p64)

If you're off on your holidays, or perhaps just dreaming of them, then take a gander at **Butlin's in its heyday** (p64). Or if you're looking for an entertaining day trip, why not consider **Henry VIII's residence**, Hampton Court Palace (p92)? It's celebrating its **500-year anniversary**.

We love all your emails and letters – keep them coming!

Paul

Paul McGuinness
Editor

Don't miss our September issue, on sale 20 August

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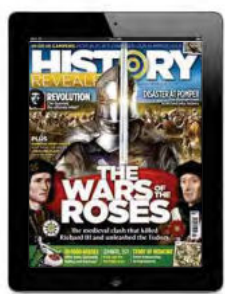


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ON THE COVER

Your key to the big stories...



THIS MONTH WE'VE LEARNED...

3.50

The price, in pounds and pennies, of a week's break at Butlin's in the thirties. See page 65.

90,000

The amount of people on whom Charles II performed the 'royal touch' – thereby curing them of a disease known as the 'King's evil' (scrofula). See page 71.

5

The number of years after its foundations were laid that the Tower of Pisa began to lean. See page 14.



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The bloody conflict that ended the Middle Ages

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THE BIG STORY

COVER STORY WARS OF THE ROSES

The struggle for the throne that tore England apart for three decadesp26

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Delve deeper into the conflict with a visit, or with these books and filmsp47

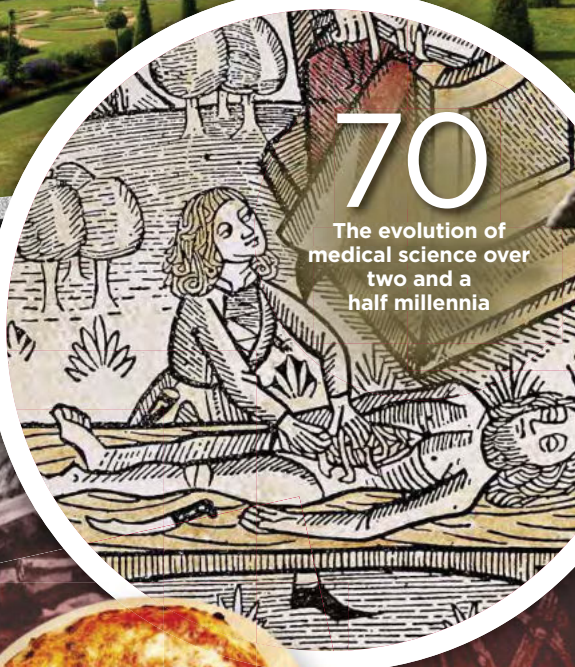
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Camping it up - how Butlin's changed the face of British holidays

AUGUST 2015

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SUBSCRIBE!

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More details on our subscription offers on page 24



READERS' LETTERS

Get in touch – share your opinions on history and our magazine

THE REAL WEST

Having read your Wild West special (June, 2015), can I suggest two books that can widen the understanding of the diversity of peoples who trekked to the West: *Black Cowboys of the Old West* by Tricia Martineau Wagner (TwoDot, 2010), and *Women of the West* by Cathy Luchetti and Carol Olwell (Antelope Island Press, 1982). Both feature photographic evidence of the contribution of African-Americans and women to the move westward.

Runaway slaves as well as free men and women sought their freedom in the West, often helped on their way by Native Americans. There were African-American sheriffs, soldiers, mayors and homesteaders playing a role in the settlement of struggling early townships.

I was surprised that in the feature recognition of the achievements of women seems limited to prostitution and outlawry. Of course, in the early days, such women were there. So, too, was the

woman who shot cougars in Wyoming to protect the family, women herding cattle, women homesteaders, even women photographers.

Cathy Luchetti wrote in her book that women had been depicted as either whores or “staunch bonneted” women, going on to record: “Yet somewhere between these extremes lie the real lives of the real women who travelled this vast frontier. They were

“Diversity of peoples and cultures was part of the dynamic of this opening up of America.”

not the women as recorded or explained by scholars, not the women who obligingly took their places in the shadows of history, while their men fought wars, passed legislation, homesteaded, found gold, loved and died.”

Many women lived hard-working lives, raised children and helped establish order. Many left diaries and photographs that tell their personal history

in their own words. The history of the Wild West is peppered with myths and legends and prejudices, while the reality was as exciting as any fabrication.

The diversity of peoples and cultures was part of the dynamic of this opening up of America. *Blazing Saddles*, the film directed by Mel Brooks,

appears close to the reality of the Wild West, depicting Chinese labourers with their families and people drawn from diverse countries.

Sylvia L Collicott,
London

Sylvia wins a copy of *The Gallipoli Experience Reconsidered* by Peter Liddle, published by Pen & Sword, worth £20. This new study of the campaign is a balanced evaluation of the Gallipoli gamble.

GO WEST AGAIN
Sylvia suggests further reading inspired by our recent feature

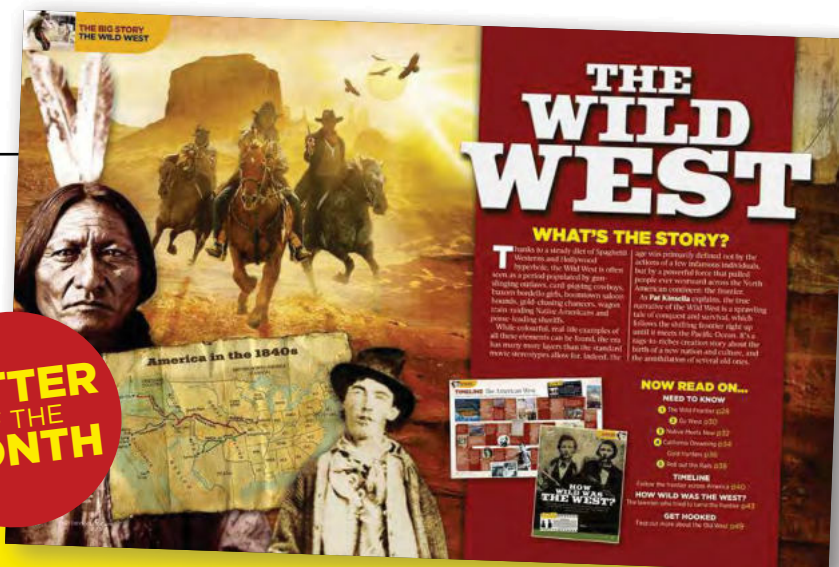
Editor replies:

You're right that there are many aspects of the story of the west that we were unable to include in the article – not through a lack of respect for the achievements of women or African-Americans, but just because space didn't permit. Thanks for sharing these resources for readers who want to discover that era in more depth.

Editor replies:

It would indeed be fascinating to know with greater certainty whether the bones in Westminster Abbey are those of Edward V and his younger brother Richard.

But as that will require consent from the Church of England and the Queen, we may have to wait a while longer before we learn more about these remains from scientific analysis. Find out more about the Princes' story in our Wars of the Roses feature from page 26.



LETTER OF THE MONTH

f I enjoyed reading the Wild West article (June). It reminded me of the TV series *Wagon Train* and the film *Paint Your Wagon*. I also enjoyed the Death of the King article, relating to the Battle of Flodden. I have visited this battle site on a very hot summer day, and standing near the memorial cross was very moving. Elaine Robinson

TIME TO TEST THE 'PRINCES'

In response to your Tower of London section (Terror in the Tower, July 2015), I feel that, after the success of the exhumation and examination of the remains of Richard III, it would be worthwhile

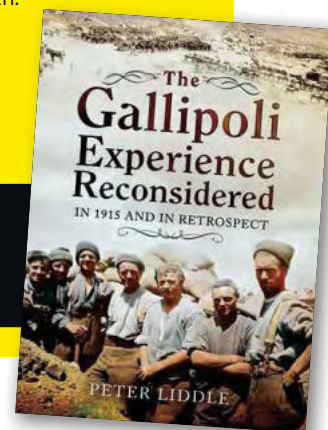
re-examining the supposed Princes' bones discovered

WHO'S WHO
Matthew suggests examining bones thought to be the Princes in the Tower

in 1674 and reburied after a primitive examination in 1933. Recent leaps in DNA and science would finally solve the mystery of whether there was any genetic connection to the King.

People who would complain this isn't respectful don't know their history – royal bones have been tossed into rivers, lost and broken by successive rulers. A respectful scan and DNA sampling to solve the endless question of identification seem trivial in comparison.

Matthew Wilson,
Wolverhampton



Great article on @ TowerOfLondon in this month's @HistoryRevMag @wendy_uk

EXECUTIONS AND FLOWER ARRANGEMENTS

The Tower of London has long been a fascination for me. As a young child in Australia, I was informed that my lineage could be traced (slightly diluted) back to Thomas More. This discovery set me on a path to investigating history, the Tudors, the Wars of the Roses and, ultimately, to the Tower itself – resulting in me moving to the UK in 2010. My connection to history and to the Tower are so strong that I am to be married in the chapel there in September!

I take great joy in reading new and interesting things about this topic, from the macabre to the oddball. Thank you for featuring this (Terror in the Tower, July 2015) – though it's not necessarily these quirks that I want to be thinking about while planning flower arrangements, it is definitely amazing to know that my venue has mass appeal!

Lisa Pilkington,
via email

Editor replies:

I'm glad you enjoyed the articles, Lisa – and best wishes for your upcoming wedding!

Got this app on my iPad and if history's your thing you should give it a go, I wouldn't be without it
Alan Bull

DEFENCE OF THE MEDWAY

I have managed Upnor Castle on the River Medway for the past two years, so you can imagine my excitement when I read the feature in this month's *History Revealed* (The Extraordinary Tale, June 2015). It's great that you highlighted the Dutch Raid, but I was a little disappointed that Upnor Castle didn't get a mention. It was built to defend the Dockyard at Chatham in



1559. While it failed in the 1667 raid, it did put up a brave fight.

Sarah Belsom,
Heritage Operations Manager for Upnor Castle, Kent

Editor replies:

Sadly, we didn't have the room to discuss all the fortresses involved in the valiant defence of the Medway, but what better way to follow up on the story than to visit one of the sites that still stands? If the Extraordinary Tale captured your attention, then find out more on a visit to Upnor Castle. See www.visitmedway.org for information.

GIVING A VOICE TO VICTORIAN POOR

Your well-presented photo essay on Victorian London and its less wealthy citizens (In Pictures, June 2015) mentions Charles Dickens several times but makes no mention of that other contemporary social biographer, Henry Mayhew.

A journalist (and co-founder of *Punch* magazine), Mayhew talked at length with various sections of London society, notably at the poorer end of the scale, about their working conditions, living arrangements and social lives. Among those he talked with were prostitutes, costermongers (fruit and vegetable market traders), collectors of 'pure' (faeces, used in leather tanning) and London's street people.

His fascinating insights were published in the *Morning Chronicle*, where his descriptive powers captivated readers. The articles were collected into three volumes of *London Labour and the London Poor*, which were later augmented by a fourth.

The story of Mayhew himself would merit an article, but may I recommend that readers seek out his work? Larger libraries may have a paper copy, and electronic versions are available, free, from various sources.

Andrew Duggan,
Chichester

Editor replies:

Thanks, Andrew, for writing in about the work of a man who spared himself no trouble in highlighting the lives of the less fortunate parts of the populace of Victorian London.

The Wild West piece was brilliant as expected. Loved the part about the Pony Express. Had no idea it was so short lived, but had so many stops.
John Rail

ARE YOU A WINNER?

The lucky winners of the crossword from issue 16 are:
Beverley Howard, Bucks
Ray Damsell, Mid Glamorgan
Andrew Anderson, Co Down
Congratulations! You have each won a copy of *The Edge of the World* by Michael Pye, worth £25.

To test your wits this month, turn to page 96.

GET IN TOUCH

HOW TO CONTACT US

haveyoursay@historyrevealed.com
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Or post:
Have Your Say, *History Revealed*,
Immediate Media, Tower House,
Fairfax Street, Bristol BS1 3BN

MEDWAY FORT Upnor put up a brave fight in the Dutch Raid of 1667

HISTORY REVEALED

EDITORIAL

Editor Paul McGuinness
paul.mcguinness@historyrevealed.com
Production Editor Mel Sherwood
mel.sherwood@historyrevealed.com
Staff Writer Jonny Wilkes
jonny.wilkes@historyrevealed.com

ART

Art Editor Sheu-Kuei Ho
Picture Editor Rosie McPherson
Illustrators Dawn Cooper,
Chris Stocker, TIDY Designs

CONTRIBUTORS & EXPERTS

Florence Belbin, Paul Bloomfield, Julian Humphrys, Greg Jenner, Pat Kinsella, Sandra Lawrence, Rupert Matthews, Gordon O'Sullivan, Jim Parsons, Scott Purnell, Miles Russell, Ellen Shlasko, Richard Smyth, Nige Tassell, Jane Williamson, Sue Wingrove

PRESS & PR

Communications Manager
Dominic Lobley 0207 150 5015
dominic.lobley@immediate.co.uk

CIRCULATION

Circulation Manager Helen Seymour

ADVERTISING & MARKETING

Senior Advertisement Manager
Steve Grigg steve.grigg@immediate.co.uk
Advertisement Manager
Lucy Moakes 0117 314 7426
lucy.moakes@immediate.co.uk
Brand Sales Executive
Sam Evanson 0117 314 8841
sam.evanson@immediate.co.uk
Subscriptions Director
Jacky Perales-Morris
Marketing Executive Natalie Medler

PRODUCTION

Production Director Sarah Powell
Production Co-ordinator
Emily Mounter
Ad Co-ordinator Jade O'Halloran
Ad Designer Rachel Shircore
Reprographics Rob Fletcher,
Tony Hunt, Chris Sutch

PUBLISHING

Publisher David Musgrove
Publishing Director Andy Healy
Managing Director Andy Marshall
Chairman Stephen Alexander
Deputy Chairman Peter Phippen
CEO Tom Bureau

Basic annual subscription rates
UK £51.87 **Eire/Europe** £56.25
ROW £58

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IMMEDIATE MEDIA





TIME CAPSULE

THIS MONTH IN HISTORY



SNAPSHOT

1969

VIEW TO A THRILL

There were plenty of people getting high in Bethel, New York, over the weekend of 15-18 August 1969, when some 400,000 music-lovers crammed onto Max Yasgur's farm for the now-legendary Woodstock Festival. But few enjoyed loftier perches than these men who climbed the sound towers to get a better view of the action. Acts including Joan Baez, the Grateful Dead, the Who and Jimi Hendrix wowed the vast audience despite epic thunderstorms and rain.

GETTY





TIME CAPSULE
AUGUST





SNAPSHOT
1926
**MAKING
A SPLASH**

If there were ever any doubt that women could compete with men in endurance sports, they were blown out of the water by Gertude 'Trudy' Ederle on 6 August 1926. When she emerged from the waves at Kingsdown, Kent, she became the first woman to swim the English Channel, smashing all previous (male-set) records. Having set out from Cape Gris-Nez at 7.08am, she took just 14 hours and 31 minutes to make the 21-mile crossing – although she actually swam 35 miles as she went off course. "People said women couldn't swim the channel," she later recalled. "I proved they could."

GETTY



TIME CAPSULE
AUGUST





SNAPSHOT

1931

GIANT STRIDES

Despite the lowly work, keeping your feet on the ground wasn't an option for those who tended the hop gardens of Kent - they had to don long pairs of stilts to reach the tops of the wire-strung frames on which the hop plants were trained. In the early decades of the 20th century this would have been a familiar sight in Kent, epicentre of the cultivation of hops, which are used in brewing beer. Indeed, a hop-picking holiday was a popular option for poorer London families, who arrived to harvest the blossoms from late August. This way of life (and leisure) changed irrevocably by the end of the sixties when hop-picking machines were introduced to take over the work.



“I READ THE NEWS TODAY...”

Weird and wonderful, it all happened in **August**

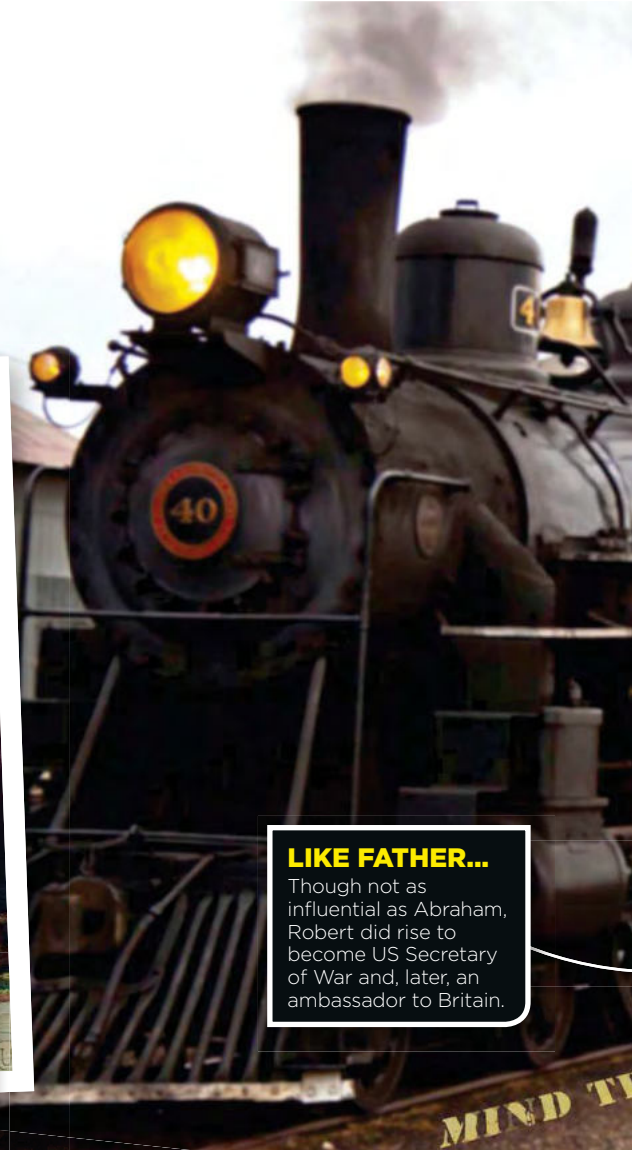


PAPAL DETRACTION AD 897 PASSING OF A POPE

When **Pope Stephen VI** was found **strangled in a prison cell** in August AD 897, it was no big surprise. Months earlier, he had conducted the so-called Cadaver Synod – **the trial of his dead predecessor**, Pope Formosus. The corpse was found guilty, among other charges, of seeking the papacy while still a bishop. Stephen chopped off three of the dead pontiff's fingers and had him buried in an anonymous grave before being dug up and flung into the River Tiber.

CLAMPING DOWN ON REBELLION 1715 RIOT ACT

On 1 August 1715 a controversial new parliamentary act came into force, mandating local authorities to use **force to 'prevent tumults and riotous assemblies'**. The Riot Act was famously read before the **Peterloo Massacre of 1819**, in which cavalry charged into a demonstration in Manchester, killing 15 people and injuring more than 400.

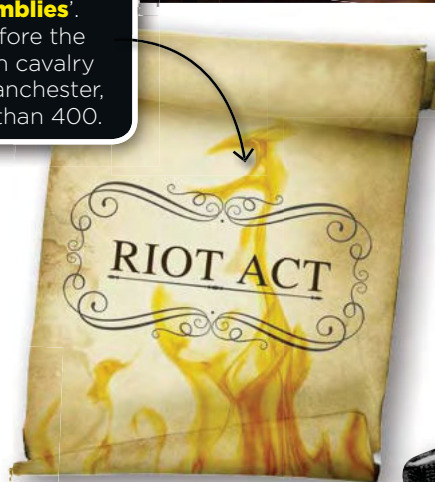


LIKE FATHER...

Though not as influential as Abraham, Robert did rise to become US Secretary of War and, later, an ambassador to Britain.

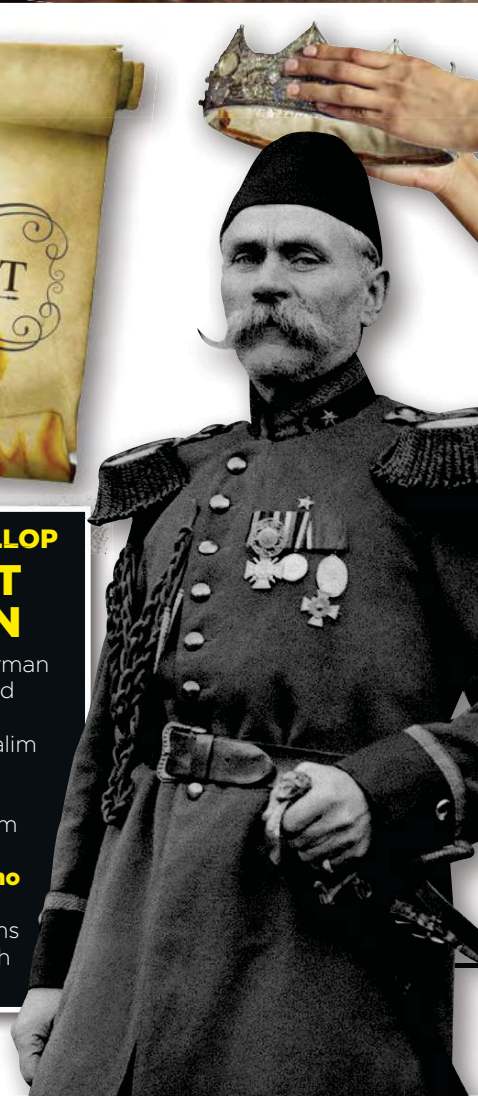
BUILT TO TILT 1173 FLAWED FOUNDATION

When construction of the **campanile (bell tower) of Pisa Cathedral** began on 9 August 1173, it was set to be a triumph in white marble. But when the third storey was added five years later, a problem emerged: the tower was built on unstable soil, on a shallow foundation – so **it began to lean**. Stop-start construction meant that it took nearly two centuries till the bell tower was finally topped off – and it continued to move. It wasn't till 2008 that expert efforts halted the leaning at an angle of 3.97 degrees.



KING OF CODSWALLOP 1913 A RIGHT ROYAL YARN

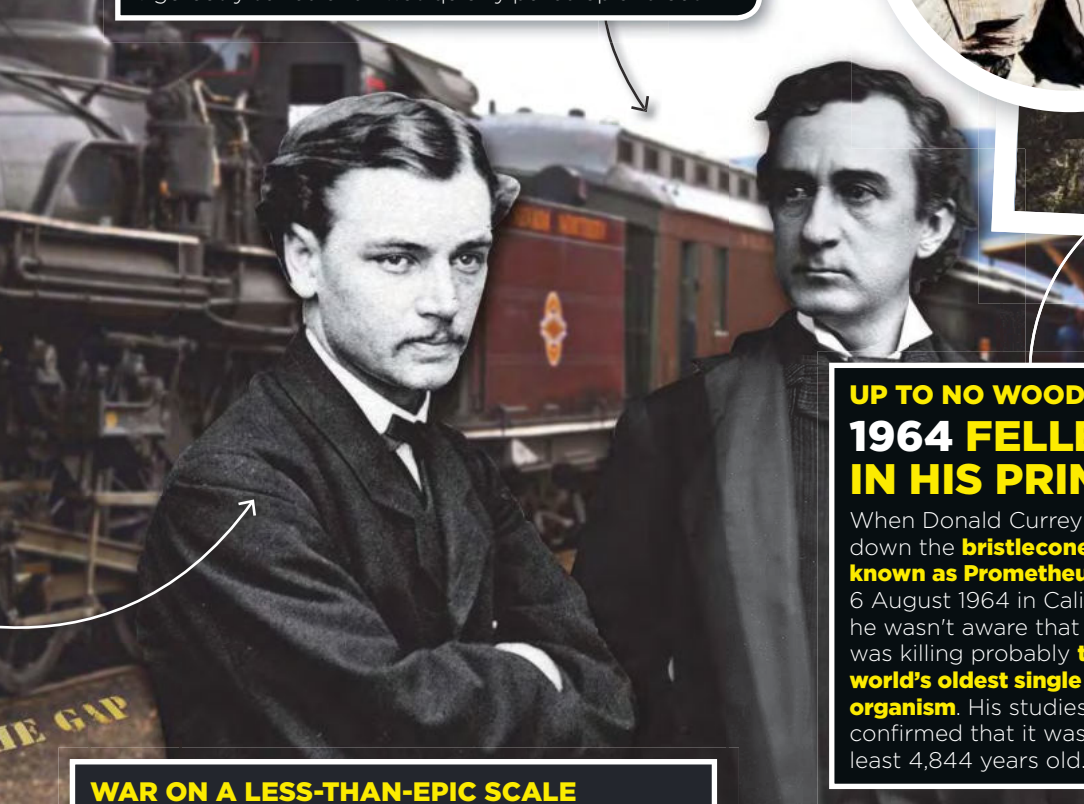
On 13 August 1913, a German called Otto Witte donned a regal costume and, impersonating Prince Halim Eddine, was **crowned King of Albania** before escaping with riches from the treasury. Or so he claimed. In fact, there's **no evidence the episode ever happened** – it seems Witte made it up, though many believed him.



OFF THE RAILS

1843 ABE'S HEIR IS BORN

By a twist of fate, Robert – **Abraham Lincoln's eldest son**, born on 1 August 1843 – owed his life to the older brother of his father's assassin, John Wilkes Booth. In 1863 or 1864, noted actor **Edwin Booth rescued Robert from falling beneath a moving train** in New Jersey. Robert wrote: "I was ... helpless, when my coat collar was vigorously seized and I was quickly pulled up and out."



UP TO NO WOOD

1964 FELLED IN HIS PRIME

When Donald Currey cut down the **bristlecone pine known as Prometheus** on 6 August 1964 in California, he wasn't aware that he was killing probably **the world's oldest single living organism**. His studies later confirmed that it was at least 4,844 years old.

"...OH BOY"

August events that changed the world

11 AUGUST 3114 BC DAWN OF HISTORY

According to many scholars, this is the date called 4 Ahaw, 8 Kumk'u – the first day of the Mayan calendar.

25 AUGUST AD 325 DEFINING DOCTRINE

The first Council of Nicaea concludes. It defines Christian doctrine and clarifies the nature of Christ.

2 AUGUST 1100 GOOD WILL HUNTED

King William II, known as 'Rufus' for his ruddy complexion, is killed by an arrow while hunting in the New Forest.

18 AUGUST 1587 FIRST LADY OF AMERICA

Virginia Dare, the first child of English parents in the new world, is born in the Roanoke Colony. Her fate is unknown.

1 AUGUST 1774 AIR-RAISING EXPERIMENT

Joseph Priestley isolates what he calls "dephlogisticated air" – oxygen.

2 AUGUST 1943 JACK THE WAR HERO

Future US President John F Kennedy saves his crew after his torpedo boat PT-109 is sunk in a Japanese attack.

7 AUGUST 1987 CROSSING CONTINENTS

Lynne Cox swims through the Bering Strait between USA and the Soviet Union.

WAR ON A LESS-THAN-EPIC SCALE

1896 SHORTEST SKIRMISH

The **briefest war in history** took place in Zanzibar in August 1896. Following the death of Sultan Hamad bin Thuwaini, his cousin Khalid bin Barghash seized the sultanate – to the chagrin of the British, who controlled the island. At 9am on 27 August, **British warships in the harbour began bombarding Zanzibar Palace**, which soon collapsed, and by 9.40am the clash was over; Khalid had fled, leaving more than 500 of his followers dead or injured. The Anglo-Zanzibar War had lasted a mere 38 minutes.



The ousted pretender, Khalid – pictured above – was finally captured by the British 20 years after the Anglo-Zanzibar war and exiled on St Helena



AND FINALLY...

The **reign of Macbeth, King of Scots, comes to an end** on 15 August 1057. The monarch who gained bloody notoriety thanks to Shakespeare's 1611 tragedy is **killed at Lumphanan in Aberdeenshire** by Malcolm – son of Duncan, the king who Macbeth himself slayed to take the crown.



MURDER OF LORD LOUIS

Mountbatten and 15 soldiers killed by IRA



Earl Mountbatten, victim of Ireland's Murderous Monday

Daily Mail Reporters

IN a day of unparalleled horror in Ireland, Lord Mountbatten of Burma, the Queen's cousin, and 15 British paratroopers were murdered by the IRA.

The killings were cowardly and callous.

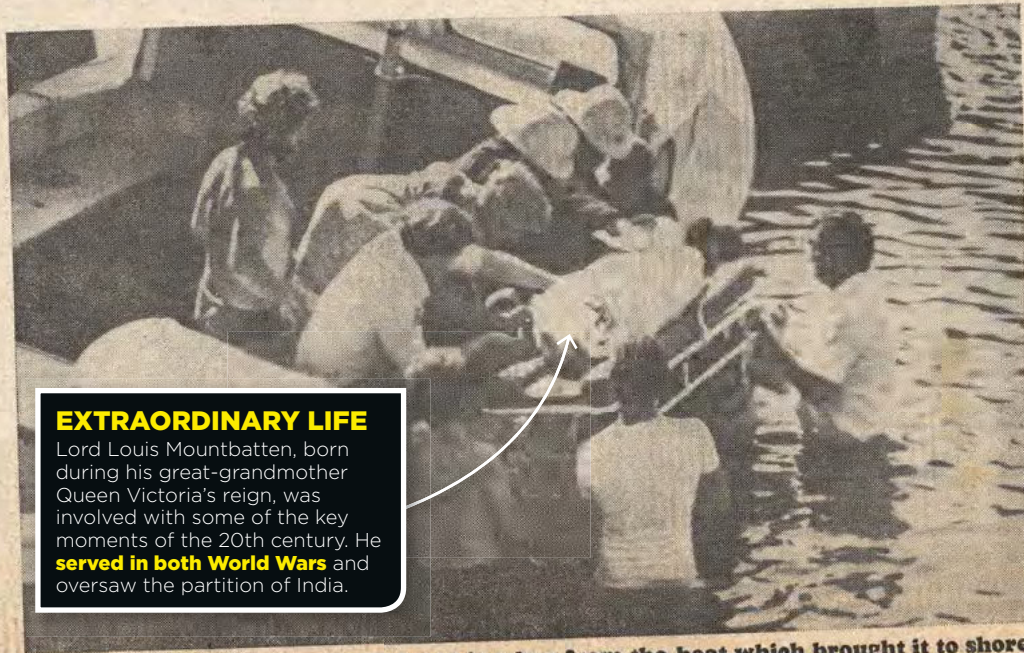
Lord Mountbatten died when a bomb planted on his converted fishing boat exploded half a mile off Co. Sligo on the West coast of the Irish Republic.

His 15-year-old grandson, the Hon Nicholas Brabourne, also died in the blast and so did his boatman, Paul Maxwell, also 15.

Lord Mountbatten's daughter, Lady Patricia Brabourne, 55, her husband Lord Brabourne, 54, the Dowager Lady Brabourne, 82, and Nicholas's twin brother, Timothy, also were on board and were taken to hospital.

Last night the two women and Timothy were seriously ill in a hospital intensive care unit. Timothy was believed to be in danger of losing an eye. Lord Brabourne was said to be badly hurt and in a general surgical ward.

The Provisional IRA said similar radio-controlled bombs were used to



EXTRAORDINARY LIFE

Lord Louis Mountbatten, born during his great-grandmother Queen Victoria's reign, was involved with some of the key moments of the 20th century. He **served in both World Wars** and oversaw the partition of India.

Turn to Page Two Col. 1

End of a legend: Mountbatten's body is taken from the boat which brought it to shore

Picture album of a royal life—a four-page tribute to 'Uncle Dickie' starts in Page 15

YESTERDAY'S PAPERS

On **28 August 1979**, the IRA murder of the Queen's cousin shocked the world

“ALL WE HELD DEAR HAD BEEN TORN APART” PRINCE CHARLES

The morning of 27 August 1979 had been peaceful in the small Irish fishing village of Mullaghmore, until a booming explosion rent the air.

At 11.30am, a bomb was detonated on the *Saturn V*, the boat belonging to Lord Louis Mountbatten – the Queen's second cousin and mentor-figure to Prince Charles – while in the harbour, being prepared for a day of lobster fishing. Locals raced to help the seven on board, but bodies could be seen in the water. Mountbatten, 79, was alive when dragged into a boat, but his legs had almost been blown off and he died before reaching shore. The explosion also claimed the lives of the Earl's 14-year-old grandson Nicholas, and Irish schoolboy Paul Maxwell, 15, who was working as a boat hand to earn some pocket money. No one escaped severe injury, and a fourth succumbed the following day.

The Irish Republican Army (IRA) quickly claimed responsibility for the murders. The bomb was planted on the unguarded boat by Thomas McMahon, who had actually been arrested before the detonation for driving a stolen car. He spent nearly 20 years behind bars – in 1998, he was freed as part of the Good Friday Agreement. And the Mountbatten murder wasn't the only blow the IRA struck that day. Hours later, a lorry full of British soldiers was ambushed close to the Northern Ireland border. In the deadliest attack on the British Army during the Troubles, 18 soldiers (rather than 15 as initially reported) were killed during the Warrenpoint massacre. 📍



ABOVE: Lord Mountbatten spent many holidays in the area, fishing with family and friends on his boat
RIGHT: Prince Charles, with Camilla, at the harbour where his beloved uncle died



BITTER MEMORIES

In 2015, Prince Charles made a symbolic journey to the site of the explosion. He also met and shook hands with **Sinn Féin's Gerry Adams**, who had said in 1979: "What the IRA did to him is what Mountbatten had been doing all his life to other people."

1979 ALSO IN THE NEWS...

9 AUGUST The British seaside town of Brighton approves the **country's first nudist beach**. The 183-metre-long stretch opens on 1 April 1980, leading many to believe the whole thing is a hoax.

17 AUGUST The cinematic release of *Monty Python's Life of Brian* – featuring a character confused with Jesus Christ – is met with condemnation. One review says it is an example of **"delirious offensiveness"**.

21 AUGUST While on tour with the Bolshoi Ballet in New York City, **Russian dancer Alexander Godunov** makes headlines when he contacts American authorities, saying he wishes to defect.



GRAPHIC HISTORY

Vesuvius disaster in facts and figures

AD 79 VESUVIUS BLOWS ITS TOP

On 24 August AD 79, a snoring volcano in Italy woke up with a bang. What followed was one of the worst natural disasters in European history

VESUVIUS

The volcano's eruption plunged the nearby towns of **Pompeii and Herculaneum** into darkness, before smothering them both with pyroclastic flows – fast-moving tides of superheated ash, smoke, gas and rock.

House of the Vettii

One of the most luxurious villas to be discovered, this house boasted elaborate frescoes and a garden studded with bronze and marble statues.

House of the Faun

This 3,000m² villa owned by wealthy aristocrats covered a whole block. It's named for a bronze statuette found in the atrium, and boasts fine mosaics.

1/3

The proportion of slaves in the city's population



Forum

The centre of business, religion and politics in the city encompassed offices, temples, baths, a market place and the basilica, which served as a court.

POMPEII

Before Vesuvius erupted, **Pompeii was in its heyday**. The town was the stomping ground of the well-to-do – it's thought even Emperor Nero had a pad nearby.

Gladiator barracks

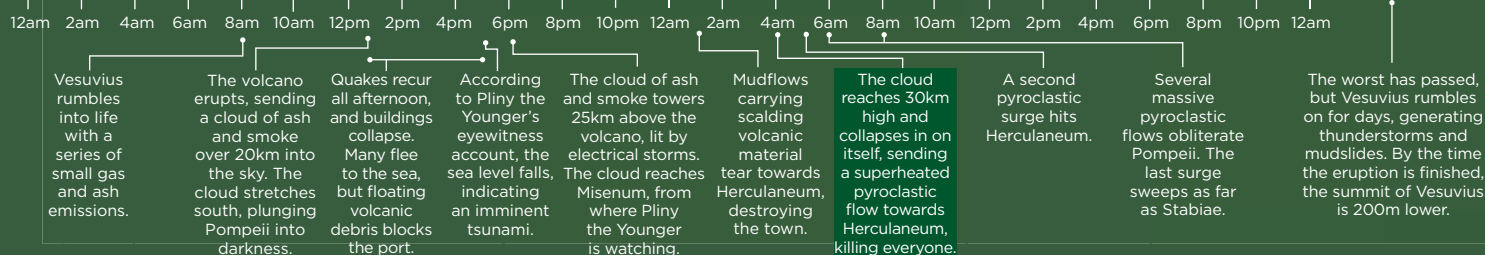
Enslaved fighters trained for battle in the barracks set behind one of the smaller theatres.

HOW THE DISASTER UNFOLDED

24 AUGUST

25 AUGUST

26 AUGUST



1,000

At the time of the cataclysm that engulfed Pompeii, **Vesuvius had not produced a significant eruption** for 1,000 years – so the residents didn't realise the danger.

700

The pyroclastic flow could have **reached speeds of up to 700kph**. If so, it would have hit Pompeii in less than a minute.

30

At its tallest, the **column of ash, rock and smoke** may have risen 30km – three times the height at which modern commercial planes fly.

2,000

About **2,000 people died at Pompeii**, out of a population of some 12,000-15,000. The survivors most likely fled as the eruption began.

6

The number of public **thermae** (baths) found in Pompeii



Amphitheatre

Pompeii's 20,000-seater amphitheatre is the oldest surviving example in the Roman world, built c70-80 BC. The town also had two other theatres, which could seat 5,000 and 1,000.



Large palaestra

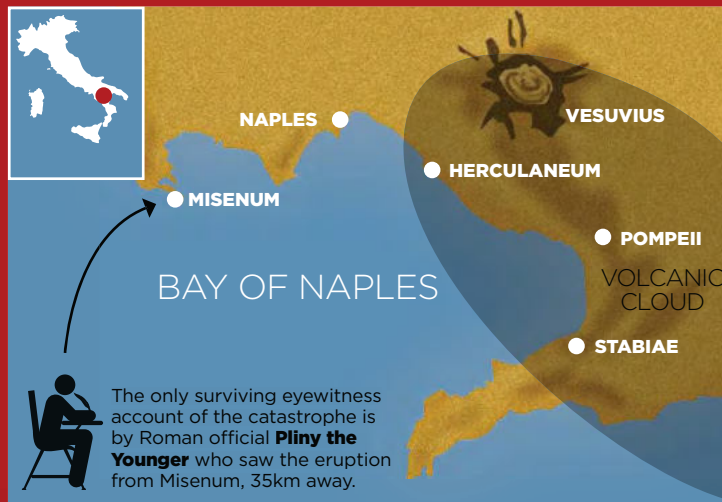
An exercise area for wrestling and gymnastics, with a swimming pool in the centre, this space may have doubled as a gathering place for spectators heading to the amphitheatre.

150

The number of bars believed to have flourished in pre-eruption Pompeii



WHERE IT HAPPENED



The only surviving eyewitness account of the catastrophe is by Roman official **Pliny the Younger** who saw the eruption from Misenum, 35km away.

STATISTICS

POMPEII

Size: 660,000m²
Population: 12,000-15,000
Distance from Vesuvius: 10km
Depth of ash: up to 5m

HERCULANEUM

Size: 165,000m²
Population: 4,000-5,000
Distance from Vesuvius: 6km
Depth of ash: up to 20m



500°C Temperature of the pyroclastic flows that struck Herculaneum

300°C Temperature of the pyroclastic flows that struck Pompeii

212°C Temperature at which leather autoignites

150°C Temperature at which wood chars

44°C Temperature at which skin begins to burn

SET IN STONE

Anyone who has been to Pompeii will recall the striking models of Vesuvius's victims. These casts were made by pouring plaster into the cavities left in the volcanic layers once the engulfed dead had decomposed. Some of the models are remarkably detailed, and the agony of the victims as they were blanketed by bone-scorchingly hot ash is often painfully clear to see.



TIMELINE OF DISCOVERY

1709-10

Though the eruption blotted out all life in the two towns, the hot ash preserved the settlements phenomenally well, as 18th-century archaeologists discovered to their delight

A theatre is discovered at Herculaneum. Many statues and other artefacts are removed and later sold across Europe.

1738

Excavation begins at Herculaneum by order of the King of Naples.

1748

Official excavation begins at Pompeii. The name of the town is still unknown.

1763

Pompeii is definitively identified after the discovery of an inscription that includes the name of the town. By 1780, excavation at Herculaneum is halted, with resources redirected to the Pompeii site.

1900s

Excavation continues sporadically at both sites, and plaster casts of the victims begin to be made (see Set in Stone, above).

1924-61

Major excavations are undertaken. In 1962, the works are restricted to a few discrete areas in an attempt to prevent further damage and decay.

1981-98

Some 300 bodies are discovered at the beach near Herculaneum.

WHAT HAPPENED NEXT?

An unknown man in Paris becomes the first human in history to have his photo taken

1838 PHOTOGRAPHY TAKES LEAP FORWARD BY STAYING STILL

Louis Daguerre may not have been the first man to capture an image, but his process signalled the birth of a revolution to make photography practical...

Since the advent of digital cameras, it has never been easier to make a record of a specific time and place by taking a photograph, if not dozens. More snaps are taken on the average night-out today than on the Apollo 11 mission to the Moon.

Forget the sixties. Such a proliferation of pics, which can be instantly taken and shared, would have been inconceivable during photography's early days in the 19th century. Then, experimental photographers worked with complex equipment, unknown science and long exposure times.

STILL GOT IT

When French inventor Nicéphore Niépce created *View from the Window at Le Gras* – believed to be the oldest photograph – in 1826 or 1827, it required eight hours of exposure. It was his partner, fellow Frenchman and opera scene painter Louis Daguerre, who recognised the need to drastically cut this time to make photography practical.

He developed Niépce's process of heliography and discovered that by treating an iodized silver plate, which had been exposed to light, with mercury vapour and a salt solution, a permanent image was created much more quickly.

So in 1838, Daguerre set up his camera overlooking the bustling Parisian street of Boulevard du Temple, confident that his process – daguerreotype – needed an exposure time of less than ten minutes. It remained too long to pick up moving people, but one man stayed still long enough to be distinctly captured. At the bottom-left of the picture, the man, the first person to be photographed, appears to be having his shoes shined (the shiner cannot be seen clearly).

PAINTING IS DEAD

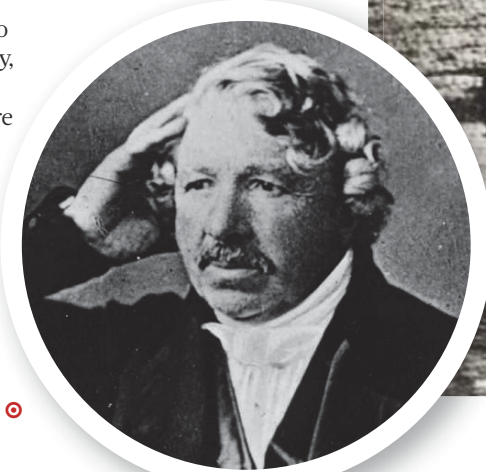
From its public announcement in January 1839, daguerreotype proved hugely popular around the world, especially in the United States. The enormity of the development was not lost on painter Paul Delaroche, who famously declared: "From today, painting is dead".

The floodgates, however, were open, as Daguerre's success inspired a series of quick-fire advances – making photography faster, cheaper and, eventually, in colour. The process had been all but replaced by the 1860s. Like a photo, daguerreotype was a snapshot in time: captured quickly, but its legacy survives. 

LOST IN TIME

Daguerre's image, *Boulevard du Temple*, shows an eerily deserted street, but it was **very busy with traffic and pedestrians** when the image was taken.

HISTORIC SNAPSHOT
Louis Daguerre (below) was able to take a photo of a person (right) thanks to his revolutionary process of decreasing the exposure time

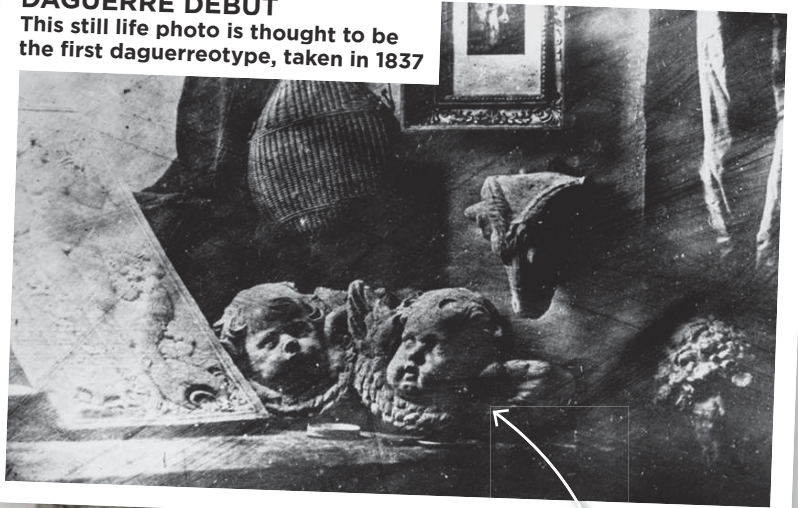


**“I have seized
the light. I have
arrested its flight”**

Louis Daguerre, 1839

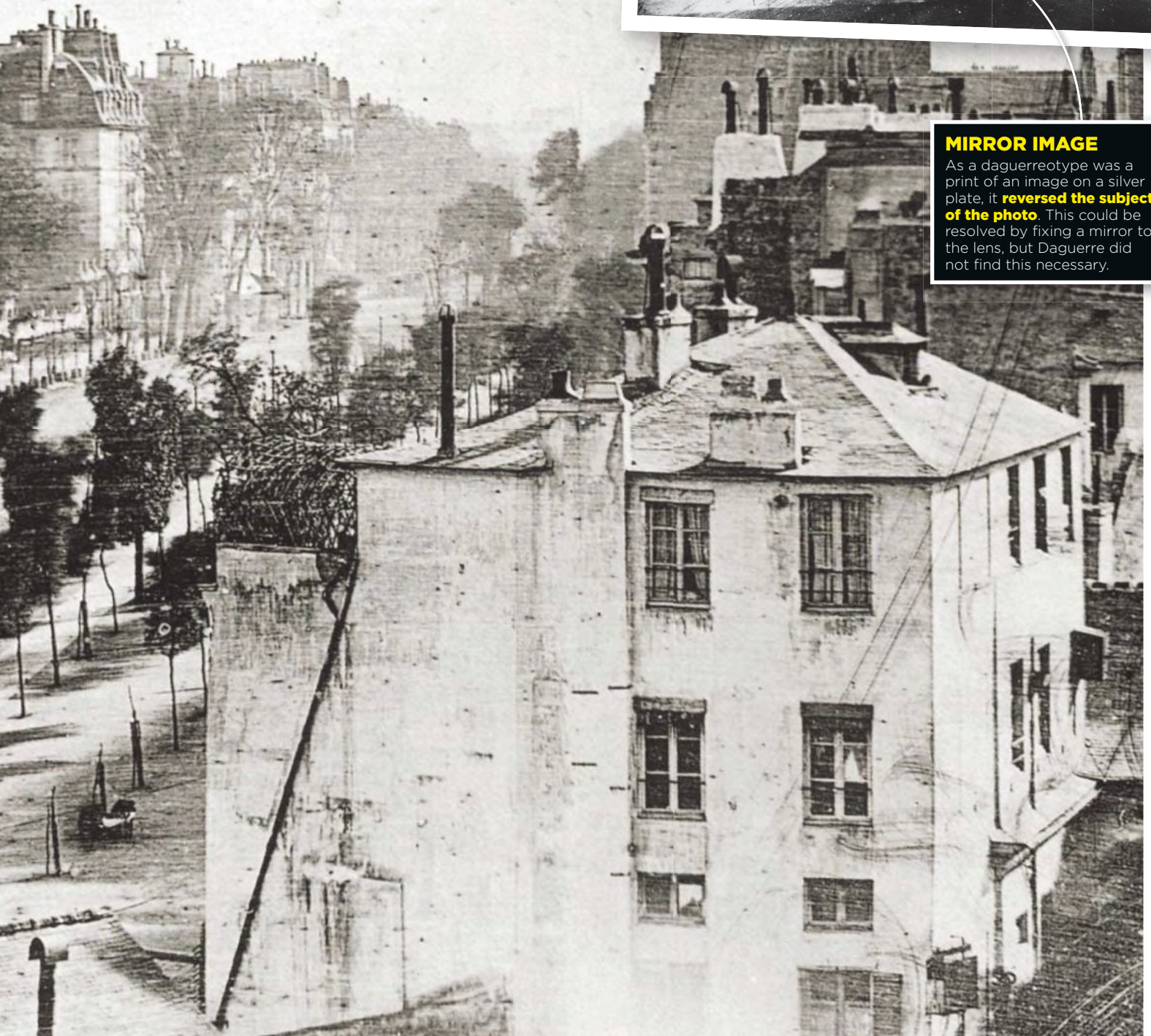
DAGUERRE DEBUT

This still life photo is thought to be the first daguerreotype, taken in 1837



MIRROR IMAGE

As a daguerreotype was a print of an image on a silver plate, it **reversed the subject of the photo**. This could be resolved by fixing a mirror to the lens, but Daguerre did not find this necessary.



THE EXTRAORDINARY TALE OF...

Hollywood star and pioneering inventor **Hedy Lamarr**

1942 FEMME FATALE LEADS THE WAY TOWARDS BLUETOOTH AND WI-FI

Hedy Lamarr's device was meant to help the Allies win World War II. Instead, it would revolutionise mobile phone technology

There was a reason why Hedy Lamarr was known as 'the most beautiful woman in the world'. Even in the Golden Age of Hollywood, the Austrian-born actress stood out as the complete screen seductress and femme fatale. With a penetrating gaze framed by flowing black hair, and an Austrian lilt to her voice, she exuded glamour, sex appeal and an alluring touch of controversy.

Yet there is much more to Lamarr's legacy than beauty. She had the brains, too. It wasn't until years after fading from the public eye that her contributions to radio communications technologies were recognised, but Lamarr is gradually becoming better known for what she did in the world of science than for her cinema career.

ART AND SCIENCE

Hedwig Eva Maria Kiesler grew up in Vienna, Austria, the daughter of a prosperous banker. She was an intellectually gifted

child: by the age of ten she was a skilled pianist and dancer, and spoke four languages. An interest in acting blossomed in the late twenties, and the 16-year-old Kiesler attended a prestigious drama school in Berlin.

She made her movie debut in 1930, and her fame took off with the release of *Extase* (Ecstasy), a notorious Czech film she made in 1932, aged 18, in which she appeared nude.

The scandal created excellent publicity, but her career came to a screeching halt in 1933 when she married the hugely wealthy munitions manufacturer Fritz Mandl. At first she was charmed by him, but soon realised that he was cruel and controlling. He forbade her from appearing in films, and bought as many copies of *Extase* as he could lay hands on so that no-one else could watch it.

She became a trophy wife, attending meetings

and parties with Mandl's business associates including Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini. This was a horrible time for her – she was trapped in a loveless marriage and consorting with fascist leaders – yet she was able to talk with scientists at these meetings, nurturing an understanding of technology that would later prove to be useful.

HOLLYWOOD BECKONS

Her marriage became unbearable, and she decided to flee both her virtual imprisonment and Austria. Various and divergent stories describe how she made her escape. One claims that she drugged a maid and donned the latter's uniform as a disguise. Other anecdotes recounted in her autobiography are more lurid,

"The studio decided that, in order to give her sufficient sex appeal, they will make her faintly stupid. But Hedy is very, very bright."

Composer George Antheil, co-inventor with Lamarr of the frequency-hopping Secret Communication System



Before she was Hedy Lamarr, Hedwig Kiesler found fame and notoriety in the film *Extase* (1932)



While selling war bonds in New Jersey, Lamarr gives the V-for-victory sign to a cheering crowd



MAKE LOVE NOT WAR

During World War II, Lamarr wanted to join the National Inventors Council, but was told she would best serve the effort by selling war bonds, as other actresses did. She raised a **record \$7 million** in a single evening by selling kisses.

and she later sued the publisher, asserting that many of the more prurient episodes were invented by a ghost writer. But though the methods she used to get out of Austria may still be unclear and disputed, her final destination is not: Hollywood.

After meeting renowned film producer Louis B Mayer, she signed with MGM. The 'Ecstasy Lady', as she was known, became Hedy Lamarr and went on to star in a succession of English-language films, beginning with *Algiers* (1938). Lamarr enjoyed acting and was initially wowed at the idea of working with the hottest stars, but always wanted more substantial roles than that of the glamorous femme fatale. "Any girl can be glamorous," she said. "All you have to do is stand still and look stupid."

Over the years she became increasingly frustrated with such roles, spending more time at home with her family. As the demands of her acting career receded, her mind turned to science and inventing.

FREQUENCY HOPPING

When the United States entered World War II, Lamarr was initially persuaded to use her celebrity to promote the sale of war bonds. However, she had long had an interest in science, and was keen to contribute in a more practical way. Having learned about torpedoes during her first marriage to Mandl, she began discussions with her neighbour, avant-garde composer George Antheil, which led to an idea for

a device that could rapidly switch radio frequencies to prevent the jamming of radio signals controlling torpedoes. The pair were reputedly inspired by the 88 keys of a piano: their system used a piano roll to regularly switch the signal between 88 frequencies, making it nearly impossible for an enemy to scan.

They hoped their frequency-hopping 'Secret Communication System', which was granted a patent in August 1942, would protect the US military's radio signals. It was not introduced during the war, but the idea was developed further as technology improved. It was used during the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962, and continued to influence radio communications. Technologies such as Bluetooth and Wi-Fi are, in part, legacies of Lamarr and Antheil's work.

They made no money from it, though: by 1962 Lamarr no longer held the patent. It wasn't until shortly before her death in 2000 that Lamarr (by then a recluse) received acknowledgement for her work with spread-spectrum technology. The Electronic Frontier Foundation honoured both Lamarr and Antheil in 1997, but all she had to say about the award was: "It's about time." 📍

REACHING ECSTASY

It took eight years for Hedy Lamarr's **scandalous early film *Ecstasy*** to be released in the United States, by which time, she was already a Hollywood star. It had been banned for being "highly, even dangerously, indecent".

In the same year this glamorous publicity shot was taken, Hedy Lamarr patented her pioneering invention



Should Hedy Lamarr be remembered for her acting or her inventing?

Email: editor@historyrevealed.com

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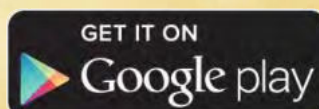


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HISTORY
REVEALED



THE BIG STORY WARS OF THE ROSES



FAMILIES AT WAR

Knights in armour and men-at-arms fought for power in a conflict that eventually saw the last of the Plantagenet kings, Richard III (left) and the first of the Tudors, Henry VII (right)

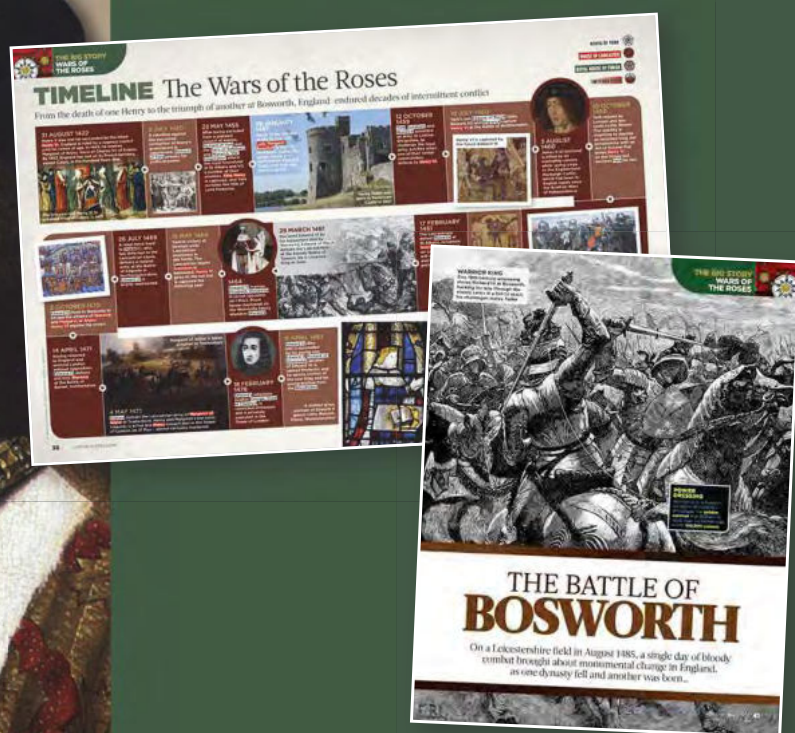
ALAMY X1, GETTY X2, ISTOCK X2, PEN AND SWORD BOOKS X1

THE WARS OF THE ROSES

WHAT'S THE STORY?

York versus Lancaster, white rose versus red, Plantagenet versus Tudor – the Wars of the Roses continue to fascinate us. Seen as one of the bloodiest episodes in English history, they've inspired not only the pen of Shakespeare but also the typewriters and word processors of an army of historical novelists. It was a period that saw the deaths of kings, the extinction

of royal dynasties and the brutal slaughter of much of England's nobility, but the Wars were much more than a simple fight to the death between two royal houses. **Julian Humphrys** looks at who fought, what happened and details some of the ambition, heroism, loyalty, treachery, greed and pure self-interest that lay behind this dramatic period of conflict.



NOW READ ON...

NEED TO KNOW

- 1 What were the Wars of the Roses? [p28](#)
- 2 Power Struggle [p30](#)
- 3 War Zone [p32](#)
- 4 Into Battle [p34](#)
- 5 Final Showdown [p36](#)

TIMELINE

The highs and lows of the Wars of the Roses [p38](#)

THE BATTLE OF BOSWORTH

The defining battle of the conflict [p41](#)

GET HOOKED

There's more to see, read and do [p47](#)



THE BIG STORY WARS OF THE ROSES

RED V WHITE

Shakespeare popularised the idea that the two Houses picked their roses in the 15th century, but there's little historical basis for the event

1

WHAT WERE THE WARS OF THE ROSES?

On close inspection, this complex era reveals itself to be a time of duplicity, rivalry and cut-throat ambition

ROSE OF LANCASTER

The red flower now used as an emblem of Lancashire was only adopted by the Lancastrians at the very **end of the Wars**.

Although they're popularly seen as a dynastic struggle between the houses of York and Lancaster, the Wars of the Roses were actually three wars, largely fought between the descendants of King Edward III (reigned 1327-77), each with its own causes and ramifications.

FIRST BLOOD

The initial conflict was caused by the inadequacies and poor mental health of the Lancastrian Henry VI of England, and the ambitions of Richard of York, great-grandson of Edward III, a leading English magnate who demanded a top role in government. This tense situation was exacerbated by rivalries among the country's aristocratic families.

In May 1455, York and the noble Neville family attacked the royal court at St Albans, killing a number of leading Lancastrian nobles. Conflict broke out again in 1459 and, the following July, York captured the King at the Battle of Northampton and then later claimed the throne for himself.

Eventually, a compromise was agreed, which allowed Henry VI to remain King, but with York installed as his heir. However, Henry's wife, Margaret of Anjou, refused to accept the disinheritor of her son, Edward, Prince of Wales, and raised an army to fight for the Lancastrian cause. York was defeated and killed at the Battle of Wakefield, West Yorkshire, in December. But the crushing victory won by York's son, Edward IV, at Towton in March 1461, effectively settled the issue in favour of the Yorkists, although occasional fighting would continue in the North East for a further three years.

WAR REIGNITES

The second war was primarily caused by the discontent of the mighty nobleman Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick. Warwick 'the Kingmaker', as he's often known, had been a supporter of Edward IV but, following the King's marriage to Elizabeth Woodville, Warwick saw his influence slip away. In 1469, he rebelled, briefly taking Edward prisoner. The following year, Warwick made an extraordinary alliance of convenience with his former foe, Margaret of Anjou, forcing Edward IV into exile and temporarily restoring Henry VI to the throne.

In 1471, the exiled Edward returned to England and brought his enemies to battle separately,



defeating and killing Warwick at Barnet, now in Greater London, and beating Margaret at Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, where her son was killed. Edward then had Henry VI quietly done away with and ruled unchallenged as Edward IV until his early death in 1483. He was succeeded by his 12-year-old son, Edward V.

MEN OF AMBITION

The last phase of fighting was triggered by Richard III's seizure of the throne in 1483, and the disappearance of his nephews, Edward V and Richard – better known as the Princes in the Tower. These actions fatally split the old Yorkist establishment and enabled Henry Tudor – a largely unknown exile – to mount a challenge for the throne.

In 1483, many of Edward IV's former servants rebelled against Richard III. The rising was stamped out, but dissatisfaction was rife. Richard had alienated many by favouring men in his own Northern power bloc. Further grants of confiscated rebel land and property to his supporters only added to his unpopularity. As a result, although few nobles were prepared to openly support Henry

ROSE OF YORK

Today, the white rose can be seen all over the city of York, but in the 15th century, it was the symbol of the House of York, which was based in the **South and Midlands**.

Tudor in his bid, few supported Richard, either.

On 22 August 1485, Richard was killed at the Battle of Bosworth, and Henry seized the throne.

Two years later, on 16 June, Henry VII defeated a rebellion by some of Richard III's former supporters at Stoke, near Newark. After some 30 years of intermittent conflict, the final battle had at last been fought.

9

The age, in months, of Henry VI in 1422, when his father died and he became King of England

“IN 1483, DISSATISFACTION WAS RIFE. RICHARD III HAD ALIENATED MANY...”

MIGHTY MATRIARCH
Margaret of Anjou, Queen to Henry VI, and her ladies



THE UNITY CRUMBLES
Henry VI of England meets the Dukes of York and Somerset

THE GREAT DIVIDE WERE THEY CIVIL WARS?

While the first war had a regional flavour, with Lancastrian forces coming largely from the North and the Yorkists from the South and Midlands, these were not wars between rival regions and certainly not between the cities of York and Lancaster. A noble's title often did not equate to the area in which he held land. Indeed, it's worth noting that, for much of the period, the city of York supported the House of Lancaster.

Initially neither Richard of York nor Richard of Gloucester seem to have intended to seize the throne. York sought to secure his position as Protector of the Realm during Henry VI's insanity and defeat his rival for power (and the man he blamed for the loss of Normandy to the French), the Duke of Somerset. Eventually he realised that the enmity of the Queen meant he could never be secure while Henry VI was on the throne and he

made a bid to replace him. Similarly, in great contrast to Shakespeare's portrayal of him as a long-term schemer, Richard III seems to have been a totally loyal servant of his brother, Edward IV, while he was alive. Richard's main concern, after his sibling's death, was to wrest the new King Edward V and his brother from the control of his enemies, the Woodvilles. His decision to depose the boy came later.



HOUSE OF YORK



HOUSE OF LANCASTER



ROYAL HOUSE OF TUDOR



SWITCHED SIDES

2

POWER STRUGGLE

The Wars of the Roses were, perhaps, the ultimate family drama...

The leaders of both factions worshipped the same God, spoke the same language and believed in the same system of government.

The participants fought for power not principles: securing their positions at court, advancing the interests of their families, protecting their inheritances and settling old scores were their primary aims.

If any principle was involved, it was whether to stay loyal to an anointed king. A few families, like the Lancastrian

de Veres, remained true to one side throughout, but most defected according to circumstances.

Faction leaders were often related to their enemies and, at a time of rapidly changing fortunes and alliances, it was by no means unknown for the children of rival families to marry each other. In 1472, for example, Anne Neville was married off to Richard of Gloucester (the future Richard III), one of the men who had helped defeat and kill her father a year earlier.

It was a dangerous time to be a nobleman – battles were often followed by executions of the defeated leaders. By the time of the Battle of Bosworth (1485), peers of the realm had become so wary of action that most stayed at home.

9

The number of leading members of the powerful Percy family to die violent deaths in the 15th century

WELL SCHOOLED

Henry VI had a **lasting legacy** in the sphere of **education**, founding Eton College and King's College, Cambridge as well as co-founding All Souls College, Oxford.



1

Henry VI (1421-71)

Henry was nine months old when he succeeded his father Henry V. His adult years were punctuated by periods of insanity. He was overthrown by the Yorkists in 1461, reinstated in 1470, but then murdered in the Tower of London after the Lancastrian defeat at Tewkesbury.

2

Margaret of Anjou

(1430-82)

The French wife of Henry VI, she ruled in his place during his insanity. A determined woman, she tried to exclude Richard of York from government and fought vigorously to secure the succession of her son, Edward, until his death at Tewkesbury in 1471.



4

Richard, Duke of York

(1411-60)

Richard was a descendant, through both his parents, of Edward III. He was the leading opponent of royal policy in the 1450s and claimed the throne himself in 1460. He was killed at the Battle of Wakefield that December.



RICHARD III (1452-85)

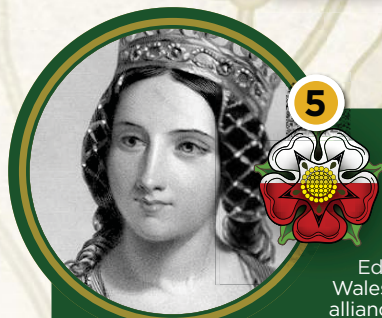
Although as Duke of Gloucester he had loyally served his brother Edward IV, on the latter's death he ousted his nephew, Edward V, and assumed the throne. Unable to rally much support during his short reign, he was defeated and killed by Henry Tudor at Bosworth in 1485.

3



IN THE FAMILY

It's rumoured that Isabella of Castille had an **illicit affair** with John Holland – step-brother of Richard II, from Joan of Kent's first marriage.



Anne Neville

(1456-85)

Anne married Edward, Prince of Wales, to cement an alliance between her father, Warwick 'the Kingmaker', and Edward's mother Margaret of Anjou. After her husband's death at Tewkesbury she married Richard of Gloucester (the future Richard III) and was crowned Queen alongside him in 1483.

Edward IV (1442-83)

Tall, strong and popular with his men, Edward IV became Yorkist leader after his father Richard's death at Wakefield. His victory at Towton secured him the throne. Briefly exiled in 1470, he returned to defeat his enemies at Barnet and Tewkesbury and ruled for a further 12 years before unexpectedly dying at the early age of 41.



Elizabeth Woodville

(1437-92)

The widow of a Lancastrian knight, Elizabeth married Edward IV in 1464. He favoured her family, thus alienating Warwick 'the Kingmaker'. Her sons, Edward V and Richard Duke of York, disappeared in mysterious circumstances after her husband's death in 1483. Her daughter, Elizabeth, later married Henry VII, uniting the warring factions.



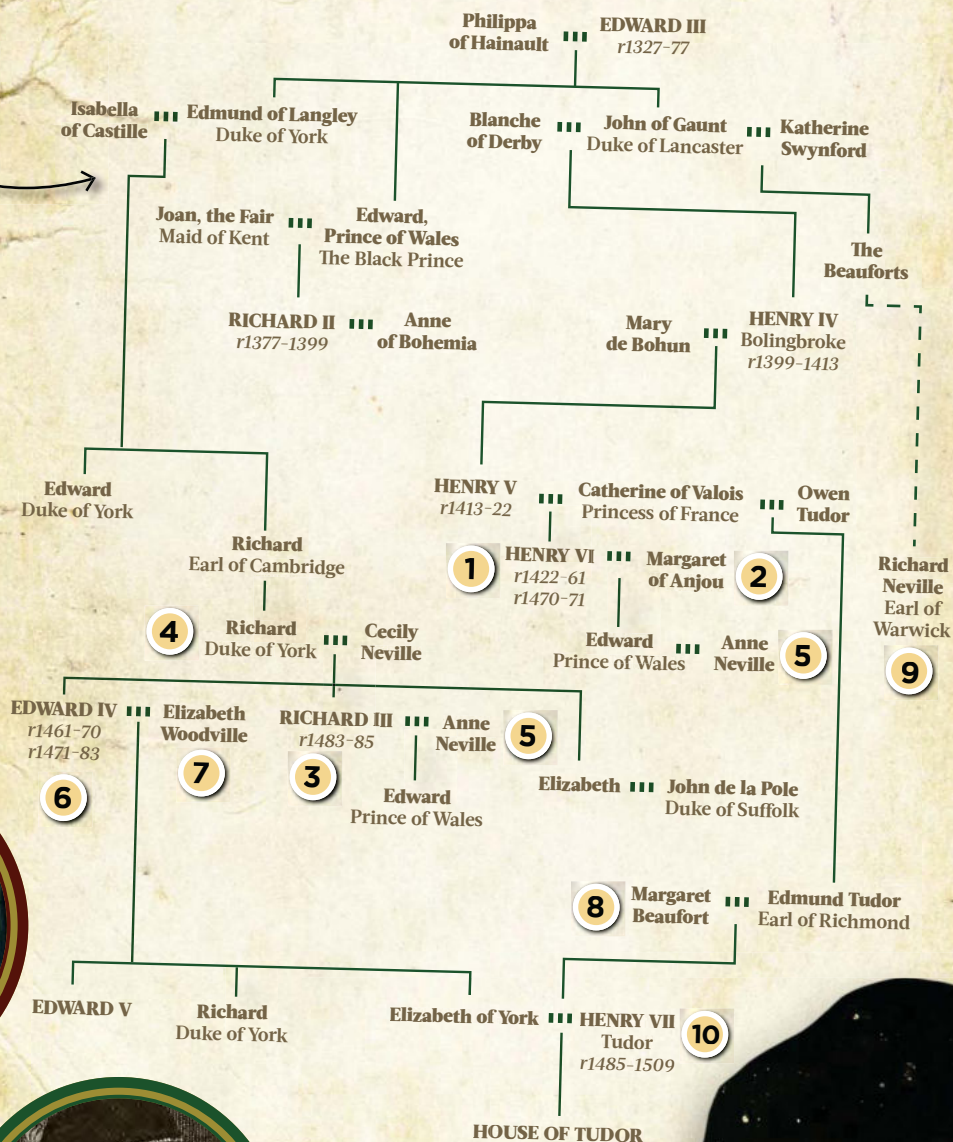
Margaret Beaufort

(1443-1509)

A descendant of John of Gaunt, Margaret was married to Edmund Tudor at the age of 12. By 13 she was a widow and a mother – of the future Henry VII. She later married Sir Henry Stafford and finally Thomas Stanley, and was involved in the plot to place her son on the throne.



The Wars of the Roses family tree



Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick

(1428-71)

The most powerful noble in the country, Warwick 'the Kingmaker' helped Edward IV attain the crown in 1461. When he saw his influence being eclipsed by the Woodville family, he allied with his former enemy, Margaret of Anjou and restored Henry VI to the throne, only to be killed at the Battle of Barnet in 1471.



HENRY VII (1457-1509)

Returning to Britain after years of exile, Henry Tudor won the crown at Bosworth. By marrying Elizabeth, the daughter of Edward IV, he united the houses of Lancaster and York. He died in 1509 when the throne passed to his surviving son, Henry VIII.

10





WAR ZONE

The main objective of the fighting was to destroy an enemy's army and kill its leaders

Although men from all over England took part in the Wars, much of the country saw virtually no fighting. Rather than trying to conquer swathes of territory, armies would roam the nation gathering recruits, before seeking out their enemies. As a result, many key battles were fought on or near major routes like the Great North Road or outside big towns like York, Ludlow and London.

Sieges were far from common – the only sustained period of siege warfare took place in the North East, after the Battle of Towton in 1461, when fortifications like Alnwick and Bamburgh changed hands with bewildering regularity. The fighting there finally ended in 1464, when Bamburgh surrendered to the Yorkists. In doing so, it became the first English castle to be battered into submission by gunpowder artillery.



BLOODBATH

The River Cock ran red with blood as the **defeated Lancastrians** struggled to escape across it at Towton.



ACROSS THE CHANNEL
In the Hundred Years War in France, English soldiers were using much more destructive tactics

17

The number of actual battles held during the 30 years of the Wars of the Roses

A FAIR FIGHT WAR AND PEACE

The image of the Wars as one long unbroken period of bitter bloodshed was partly created by later historians, who exaggerated the evils of the period in order to contrast them with the peace and prosperity of their own age. In fact, campaigns were usually very short, leading one contemporary writer, Philippe de Comynes, to comment that "If any conflict breaks out in England one or other of the rivals is master within ten days or less". This may be an overstatement, but the fact remains that in more than 30 years of 'warfare' there were fewer than 15 months of actual campaigning in the field.

At this time, men of fighting age were often forced to join an army. Towns were occasionally sacked and looted – as troops passed through

an area, it was common practice to strip the settlement of supplies and cause a fair degree of destruction. Even so, fighting was more about the elimination of rivals than the conquest of territory; sieges were comparatively rare and England was generally spared the destructive scorched-earth tactics employed by its men in the Hundred Years War. As de Comynes wrote:

"Out of all the countries which I have personally known, England is the one where public affairs are best conducted and regulated with least violence to the people. There neither the countryside nor the people are destroyed, nor are buildings burnt or demolished. Disaster and misfortune fall only on those who make war, the soldiers and the nobles."

NOSY NEIGHBOURS FOREIGN AFFAIRS

England's neighbours frequently took the chance to intervene in its affairs. Henry VI, the Earl of Warwick and Henry Tudor all received help from France during the Wars.

France's enemies, the Burgundians, favoured the Yorkists, supporting Edward IV and later the Earl of Lincoln in a rebellion against Henry VII. The Scots turned out to help Margaret of Anjou in 1460-61 (and received the town of Berwick in exchange for their support) while the rebel army that was defeated at Stoke (1487) included a large proportion of Irish troops. England's neighbours were happy to play host, too: Calais (which was in English hands) was the Earl of Warwick's base in 1460, Edward IV took refuge in Bruges in 1470 and the young Henry Tudor spent his exile in Brittany.

STAMPED OUT
Rebels, including Irish troops, are crushed at the Battle of Stoke in 1487



THE BIG STORY WARS OF THE ROSES



MORTAL COMBAT
The Battle of Towton, 1461, was one of the bloodiest clashes on English soil

TOWTON

Edward IV's crushing defeat of the Lancastrians ensured the first phase of the Wars of the Roses would be won by the Yorkists.



Bamburgh



1464
Battle of Hexham

York



1461
Battle of Towton

1460 Battle of Wakefield



1487 Battle of East Stoke



Harlech

Ludlow



1461 Battle of Mortimer's Cross



1485
Battle of Bosworth



Fotheringhay



1460 Battle of Northampton



1471 Battle of Tewkesbury



1469 Battle of Edgcote



Cambridge



1455 and 1461
Battles of St Albans



1471
Battle of Barnet

London



Tower of London

TEWKESBURY

Round two to the Yorkists as the Lancastrian are defeated and their leadership is all but wiped out.

BOSWORTH

Triumph for the Tudors, as Richard III's forces are defeated by an army led by the Earl of Oxford. Richard is slain and Henry Tudor becomes King.



ACTION PLAN BATTLE LAND

With comparatively little fighting going on, the outcome of the war revolved around just a dozen or so major battles. Towton (1461), Tewkesbury (1471) and Bosworth (1485) were all particularly decisive.

KEY



Castles



Churches



Yorkist victory



Lancastrian victory



Tudor victory



Key settlements

The English Channel



INTO BATTLE

The battles may have been few, but each was bitterly fought and hard won...

HEAVY METAL

Such suits of armour could have weighed **from 30-50kgs** – for the average man (weighing around 85kgs), that's up to **60 per cent of his body weight** again.

Nobles may have spent much of their time plotting, scheming, and forging (or breaking) alliances but, ultimately, their power was won and lost on the battlefield. While some battles – notably Towton (1461) – turned into bloodbaths, at most, the main objective was to target a small number of enemy magnates and kill them. First the Battle of St Albans (1455),

then Northampton, Wakefield (both 1460) and, of course, Bosworth (1485) all ended this way.

28,000

The number, in thousands, of casualties at Towton, as estimated by Edward IV

Treachery on the battlefield was a terrifying threat during the Wars. At Ludford Bridge (1459), Northampton and Bosworth, leaders changed sides at the last minute with disastrous consequences for their former allies. The Lancastrian armies disintegrated among bitter accusations of treachery at Barnet and Tewkesbury (both 1471), while Henry VII was clearly concerned that he might be undone by treachery at Stoke in 1487.

SUIT UP COMBAT ESSENTIALS

Most soldiers brought their own weapons with them on campaign, although archers were supplied with arrows. The average foot soldier used some form of polearm for hand-to-hand combat. This might have been a bill or poleaxe, a glaive (a large knife on a pole), or even a simple spear. The mounted troops might use swords, axes, maces or war-hammers.

While the knight-in-shining-armour image is popular, such protective get-up was extremely expensive and only the very wealthy could afford it. Most merely donned whatever they could lay their hands on – perhaps just a helmet, a padded jack and an odd bit of armour looted from a previous battle.

Gunpowder was, by now, making an appearance on the battlefield. But the relatively high cost and slow rate of fire offered by both cannon and hand guns meant that the longbow remained the dominant missile weapon during the Wars.

HARNESS

This full suit of armour was surprisingly easy to move about in, but stiflingly hot to wear. A well-made suit of good-quality steel could keep out an arrow, even at close range, but was eye-wateringly pricey.

JACK

These quilted doublets consisted of layers of fabric stuffed with material. They provided good protection against blades and arrows but became extremely heavy when wet.

BOLLOCK DAGGER

This blade's name comes from the distinctive shape of its handguard. A close-quarter weapon, it could be thrust into the eye slit of a helmet or gaps in armour, or used to finish off a wounded enemy.

BILL

A cheap but handy infantry weapon. Mounted on a pole, its curved cutting blade was fitted with spikes and was used to stab and slice at flesh or tear and hammer at armour.

MEN OF ACTION ARMIES

Nobles and knights with their retinues of well-trained and well-equipped men-at-arms formed the backbone of most armies at this time. Both sides bolstered their forces through local levies, notably using Commissions of Array – an ancient way of drafting men for service in times of national emergency. Since the late-13th century, every able-bodied man had to have his own polearm or bow and be ready for duty at a day's notice.

Meanwhile, a variety of foreign mercenaries also plied their trade during the Wars. These included Swiss, French, Flemish and German pikemen and specialist troops such as artillerymen and handgunners. A contingent of Burgundian handgunners fought for the Earl of Warwick in 1461 and, ten years later, 500 Flemish handgunners fought for Edward IV. Henry Tudor's victory at Bosworth was, in part, thanks to the French mercenary pikemen in his ranks. And, two years later, a large contingent of fearsome German mercenaries fought vigorously but unsuccessfully against Henry's army at Stoke.

FIRE!

A re-enactor fires his handgun, as at Tewkesbury,



“TREACHERY WAS A TERRIFYING THREAT DURING THE WARS”

FIRING LINE

Handguns were becoming more common in the 15th century. A fragment of one has been found on the battlefield of Towton.

SHARP SHOOTERS

Archers ready their bows at a re-enactment in Hoghton, Lancashire



LONGBOW

Often made of yew with a hemp bowstring, these weapons could be devastating against poorly armoured troops. A skilled archer could shoot ten arrows a minute, with a range of up to 230 metres.

SALLET

This helmet design was common during the Wars. It protected the head and the back of the neck. For additional protection, a soldiers' mouth and throat might be covered by an extra piece of armour called a bevor.



ART OF WAR TACTICS

With little means of commanding an army once battle broke out, tactics had to be uncomplicated. Armies were usually divided into three divisions. Their names reflected their positions on the line of march: vanguard, mainward and rearguard. When they reached the battlefield they would, if time and space allowed, deploy alongside each other: vanguard on the right, rearguard on the left and the mainward – usually with the overall commander – taking the central spot. From this position, the battle plan was most often very simple: defeat the enemy in front of you, then wheel to envelop the rest of the opposing army.

Although horsemen were sometimes used to prevent soldiers deserting or to pursue defeated foes, most fighting was done on foot. Battles often began with an exchange of arrow fire from archers in the front ranks. They would then move aside to allow the men-at-arms, led by heavily armoured knights, to close with the enemy for vicious hand-to-hand combat.

TO THE DEATH KILL OR BE KILLED

Hand-to-hand combat was violent, bloody and often unbearably hot, especially for those in armour. Even the fittest man would eventually need a break, although whether he could find a way out of the press of bodies to take one was a different matter. What's more, even then he might not be safe. During the Towton campaign, Lords Clifford and Dacre were both hit by arrows after removing their helmets to gain a temporary respite from the stifling heat.

Much of the slaughter took place once a beaten army was on the run. In 1996, grim evidence was uncovered at the Towton battle site in North Yorkshire, when a mass grave of over 40 skeletons – most likely Lancastrians who were cut down as they fled or killed upon capture – was found. All but one of the skulls had evidence of head wounds, suggesting they had either discarded their helmets or had them removed. Many had been struck several times. A square hole found in the skull of one victim was almost certainly caused by the spike on a poleaxe or war-hammer.

WAKING THE DEAD
Battle victims found at Towton hint at the bloodshed



LETHAL WEAPONS
Yorkist billmen take to the field at a re-enactment of the Battle of Tewkesbury



THE BIG STORY WARS OF THE ROSES



5

POWER COUPLE
Richard III and his wife
Anne Neville, immortalised
in stained glass

PRINCES IN THE TOWER
Edward V and Richard, Duke
of York, who disappeared after
their uncle assumed power



FAMILY AFFAIR

Anne and Richard's marriage was **incestuous** by 15th-century standards, as his brother and her sister were married. This made them siblings-in-law which, though the eyes of the time, **made them brother and sister**.

FINAL SHOWDOWN

In the last phase of the Wars, competition shifted from York v Lancaster, to Tudor v royals

Edward IV's death, on 9 April 1483, took everyone by surprise. His brother Richard of Gloucester was in the North, while his heir, the 12-year-old Edward, Prince of Wales, was at Ludlow, Shropshire, in the care of his mother's family, the Woodvilles – a house among Richard's enemies. As the Woodvilles travelled to the capital, they were intercepted by Richard, who took charge of his nephew and arrested members of the Woodville faction. Richard of Gloucester assumed Protectorship of the Realm.

Over the following month, preparations were made for the young King's coronation but, on 13 June, Edward IV's old friend William Hastings, who had supported Richard against the Woodvilles, was seized and summarily executed in the Tower. Richard claimed that Hastings had been plotting with the Woodvilles against him, but it may be that Richard had already decided to make himself king and realised that Hastings would never accept the deposition of Edward V. On 16 June, the Archbishop of Canterbury

persuaded Elizabeth Woodville to hand over her other son Richard, Duke of York, so he could attend his brother's coronation. The two boys were then housed in the Royal Apartments in the Tower of London. The coronation never took place. On 22 June, it was declared that, because Edward IV had been pre-contracted to marry another woman before he wed Elizabeth Woodville, his marriage to her was invalid and the boys were illegitimate.

On 26 June, Richard assumed the throne and, ten days later, he and his wife were crowned in a lavish ceremony. But Richard's support was limited. Many of Edward's supporters, especially in the South, were alienated by Richard's seizure.

The first major rebellion against his rule, held in late 1483 and named after one of Richard's former supporters, the Duke of Buckingham, featured a number of members of Edward IV's household. The Yorkists became fatally fractured. This enabled the exiled Henry Tudor, whose claim to the throne was shaky to say the least, to present himself as a viable alternative as monarch, promising to unite the warring houses of Lancaster and York by marrying Edward IV's daughter, Elizabeth.

5,000

The number of troops that Henry Tudor had at Bosworth. Richard III had 10,000 men

TALE OF TWO SIDES RICHARD III

A villain to Shakespeare, a hero to others, King Richard III remains one of England's most controversial monarchs...

GOOD KING RICHARD

Richard's motto was *Loyaltie me lie* ('loyalty binds me') and, until the death of his brother Edward IV, he had indeed been the model of a loyal younger sibling. He had fought alongside Edward at the Battles of Barnet and Tewkesbury (both 1471), had been an effective deputy in the North and steered clear of the irresponsible plotting that led to the downfall of his other brother George, Duke of Clarence.

When he became King, Richard remained loyal – too loyal, arguably – to his Northern friends and supporters. He also made a promising start as a lawmaker with reforms to the legal system, including an extension of the bail system. His laws were the first to be published in English. And there's no denying his bravery: even hostile Tudor chroniclers commented on his heroic death at Bosworth (1485).



BISHOP TAKES PAWN
The young Richard, Duke of York, leaves his mother, Elizabeth Woodville, at the Archbishop of Canterbury's request

“RICHARD TOOK CHARGE OF HIS NEPHEW, AND PROTECTORSHIP OF THE REALM”

THE VILLAINOUS PART

It is not known exactly why Richard seized the throne in 1483, although Shakespeare's depiction of a man harbouring a long-held ambition to be King can almost certainly be discounted. It may be that he did so to protect himself from his enemies, notably the Woodvilles. Whatever his motives, his methods would have certainly filled his brother, Edward, with horror. Within months of the King's death, Richard had attacked Edward's widow's family, killed his best friend William Hastings, and had his sons declared bastards before locking them in the Tower of London. The Princes in the Tower were never seen again after Richard III took the throne. Contemporaries came to believe they were dead and, for many, the finger of suspicion pointed squarely at Richard.



METHOD ACTING

Olivier was **shot in the leg** by an arrow during filming, so for much of the performance, his historically-inaccurate limp is real.

THE WINTER OF OUR DISCONTENT
Laurence Olivier plays Shakespeare's nefarious villain in *Richard III* (1955)



ANTI-HERO
The 18th-century actor David Garrick also took the lead in the Bard's *Richard III*



DYNASTY BUILDER

HENRY TUDOR

Henry Tudor was born at Pembroke Castle in January 1457. His mother Margaret Beaufort was a widow, and just 13 years of age at the time.

He grew up during the Wars of the Roses and lived for many years in the household of the Yorkist William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke until his host was killed at the Battle of Edgcote in 1469. When Warwick 'the Kingmaker' restored Henry VI in 1470, Henry's uncle Jasper Tudor returned from exile and brought Henry to court. However, when Edward regained the throne in 1471, Henry was forced abroad once more, this time to Brittany. For some 14 years, he was a mere political pawn but, by the 1480s, almost every other Lancastrian male in line to the throne had been slaughtered, leaving him as something of the last man standing: "the only impe now left of King Henry the VI's blood," as one chronicler put it. Even so, he only became a serious contender after Richard III seized the throne, dividing the Yorkist establishment, and the Princes in the Tower disappeared.

Henry's claim to the throne in 1485 was still pretty tenuous, though he did have some royal blood on both sides of his family.

He was the grandson of Henry V's French Queen, Catherine of Valois, but through her illicit second marriage to Owen Tudor. The link on the other side was much flimsier. His mother was the eldest child of the eldest son of Edward III's son, John of Gaunt, and his mistress Katherine Swynford. The pair later married but their children were barred from succession. In fact, it has been estimated that nearly 30 people had a better claim to the throne than Henry Tudor in 1485.

KITH AND KIN
TOP: Catherine of Valois – Henry's grandmother
ABOVE: Henry's uncle, Jasper Tudor



TIMELINE The Wars of the

From the death of one Henry to the triumph of another at Bosworth, England

31 AUGUST 1422

Henry V dies and is succeeded by the infant **Henry VI**. England is ruled by a regency council until he comes of age. In 1445, he marries Margaret of Anjou, niece of Charles VII of France. By 1453, England has lost all its French territory, except Calais, in the Hundred Years War.



The ten-year-old Henry VI is crowned King of France in 1431

8 JULY 1450

A rebellion against the perceived corruption of Henry's government is suppressed. **Richard of York** presses for political power.

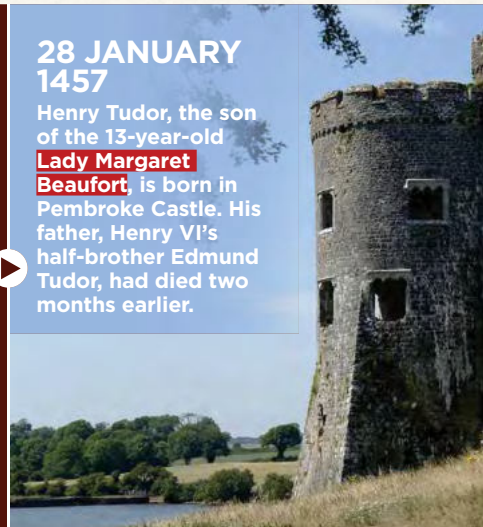


22 MAY 1455

After being excluded from a planned council of nobles, **Richard of York** and the **Earls of Salisbury** and **Warwick 'the Kingmaker'** attack the royal household at St Albans and kill a number of their enemies. **King Henry** is captured, and York reclaims the title of Lord Protector.

28 JANUARY 1457

Henry Tudor, the son of the 13-year-old **Lady Margaret Beaufort**, is born in Pembroke Castle. His father, Henry VI's half-brother Edmund Tudor, had died two months earlier.



26 JULY 1469

A rebel force loyal to **Warwick**, who has defected to the Lancastrian cause, defeats a royalist army at the Battle of Edgcote in Northamptonshire. **Edward IV** is briefly imprisoned.

15 MAY 1464

Yorkist victory at Hexham ends Lancastrian resistance in the North. The Lancastrian leader **Somerset** is beheaded. **Henry VI** goes on the run but is captured the following year.



1464

Edward IV marries **Elizabeth Woodville** in secret (possibly on 1 May). Royal favour bestowed on the Woodville family alienates **Warwick**.

29 MARCH 1461

Declared **Edward IV** by his supporters (led by **Warwick**), **Edward of March** defeats the Lancastrians at the bloody Battle of Towton. He is crowned King in June.

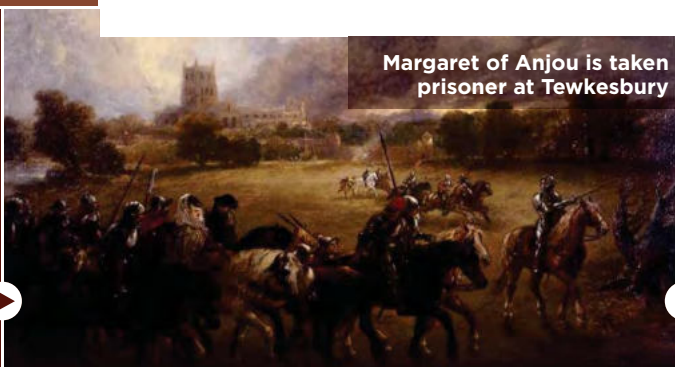


2 OCTOBER 1470

Edward IV flees to Burgundy to escape the alliance of **Warwick** and **Margaret of Anjou**. **Henry VI** regains the crown.

14 APRIL 1471

Having returned to England and entered London without opposition, **Edward IV** defeats and kills **Warwick** at the Battle of Barnet, Hertfordshire.



Margaret of Anjou is taken prisoner at Tewkesbury

4 MAY 1471

Edward defeats the Lancastrian army of **Margaret of Anjou** at Tewkesbury. Henry and Margaret's son (also **Edward**) is killed and **Henry** himself dies in the Tower of London on 21 May – almost certainly murdered.



18 FEBRUARY 1478

Edward's rebellious brother **George, Duke of Clarence**, is convicted of treason and is privately executed in the Tower of London.

9 APRIL 1483

Edward IV dies and is succeeded by his young son, **Edward V**. **Richard of Gloucester**, brother of **Edward IV**, is named Protector and he wrests control of the new King and his young brother from the **Woodvilles**.

A stained-glass portrait of **Edward V** graces Little Malvern Priory, Worcestershire



Roses

endured decades of intermittent conflict

HOUSE OF YORK



HOUSE OF LANCASTER



ROYAL HOUSE OF TUDOR



SWITCHED SIDES



Henry Tudor was born in Pembroke Castle in 1457

12 OCTOBER 1459

York, Salisbury and Warwick assemble an army at Ludlow, Shropshire, to challenge the royal army, but flee when one of their senior commanders defects to Henry VI.

10 JULY 1460

York's son Edward of March (later Edward IV) and Warwick capture Henry VI at the Battle of Northampton.

Henry VI is captured by the future Edward IV



3 AUGUST 1460

James II of Scotland is killed by an exploding cannon while laying siege to the English-held Roxburgh Castle, which had been in English hands since the Scottish Wars of Independence.

10 OCTOBER 1460

York returns to London and lays claim to the throne. The nobility is unwilling to depose an anointed king, but compromise with an Act of Accord that keeps Henry VI on the throne but declares York his heir.



17 FEBRUARY 1461

The Lancastrians defeat Warwick at St Albans, recapture Henry VI and march on London. The city will not admit them and they retire north, pursued by Yorkists.



2 FEBRUARY 1461

Victory for York's son Edward of March as the Battle of Mortimer's Cross blocks Lancastrian reinforcements coming from Wales.



York is killed by Henry's forces at Sandal Castle

30 DECEMBER 1460

York is ambushed and killed outside Sandal Castle near Wakefield. The Earl of Rutland, York's son, is executed, as is the Earl of Salisbury, father of Warwick 'the Kingmaker'.



6 JULY 1483

Richard has Edward V and his brother declared illegitimate (claiming that their parents' marriage was invalid), and is himself crowned in Westminster Abbey. Edward V and his brother - the 'Princes in the Tower' - disappear from view and after the summer are never seen again.

22 AUGUST 1485

Henry Tudor defeats and kills Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth in Leicestershire. Henry, despite his tenuous claim to the throne through his mother (see page 37), is crowned in Westminster Abbey on 30 October.

18 JANUARY 1486

Henry VII marries Elizabeth of York, the eldest daughter of Edward IV and Elizabeth Woodville, uniting the houses of Lancaster and York.



16 JUNE 1487

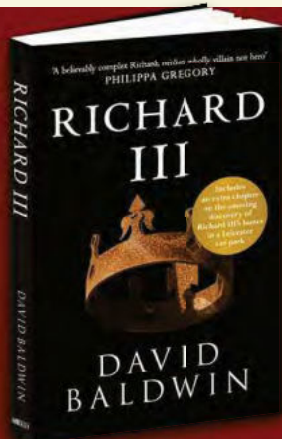
Henry defeats Lambert Simnel's Rebellion (a rising by supporters of Richard III) at the Battle of Stoke - the last real action of the Wars of the Roses.



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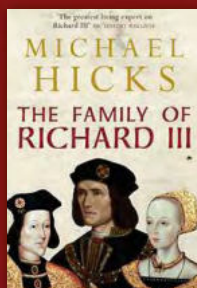
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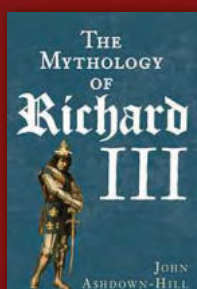
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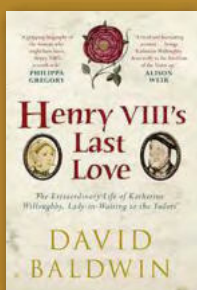


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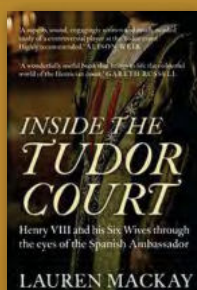
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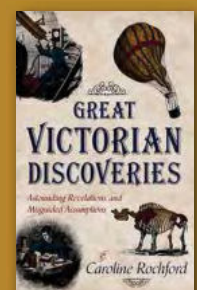


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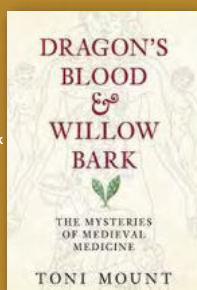


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WARRIOR KING

This 19th-century engraving shows Richard III at Bosworth, hacking his way through the enemy ranks in a bid to reach his challenger, Henry Tudor

THE BIG STORY WARS OF THE ROSES



POWER DRESSING

According to a Spanish servant in Richard III's entourage, the **golden coronet** that Richard III wore over his helmet was worth **120,000 crowns**.

THE BATTLE OF BOSWORTH

On a Leicestershire field in August 1485, a single day of bloody combat brought about monumental change in England, as one dynasty fell and another was born...



THE BIG STORY WARS OF THE ROSES

On 7 August 1485, a tall, pale, 28-year-old man landed near Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire dropped to his knees and kissed the ground. Henry Tudor had come to claim his crown. The force he'd brought with him was not a large one – perhaps 2,000 French and Scottish mercenaries plus a smattering of die-hard Lancastrians and former Yorkist supporters of Edward IV. South Wales was Tudor heartland, and the deaths of so many Welsh Yorkists at the Battle of Edgcote some 15 years earlier meant he met no opposition as he headed east. On the other hand, he struggled to recruit further support for his troops either. When he faced the army of King Richard III at Bosworth a fortnight later, he probably had no more than 5,000 men under his command.

Richard is said to have been delighted at the news that Henry Tudor had landed in his realm. For now he had the opportunity to get his hands on the annoying pretender. But, like Henry, Richard was to find it difficult to get men to join his army. His regime was not popular, especially in the South of England, where many knights and nobles were unhappy at the favour the new King was showing his supporters from the North. John Howard, whom Richard had made Duke of Norfolk, joined his ranks and the Earl of Northumberland also marched down from Alnwick to join him, but relatively few other major magnates had shown up. Even so, the force he led out of Leicester on 21 August was probably twice as large as that of Henry.

A third army was also present at Bosworth, and it was one that would play a crucial part in the eventual outcome of the battle. These were the troops of Sir Thomas and Sir William Stanley. Henry had been in contact with

them before the battle and had almost

certainly received promises of their support. The Stanleys had been alienated by Richard's support of the Harringtons, their local rivals, while Sir Thomas was Henry Tudor's step-father.

Richard was clearly wary of both these noblemen. He had even taken Sir Thomas's son George hostage, threatening that if the Stanleys did not support him on the battlefield, the young man would be killed. When the conflict began on 22 August, they remained on the sidelines but, even there,

6,000

The number of followers of the Stanley family, who waited to intervene at Bosworth

THE KING IN THE CAR PARK

After nearly 475 years, Richard III's long lost grave was finally found...

After his death at Bosworth, Richard III's body was taken to Greyfriars Friary in Leicester and buried in the church there. But when the friary was dissolved in 1538, its buildings were demolished and Richard's tomb was lost. Some even said that his bones were unceremoniously dumped in the River Soar. But many historians disagreed and, in 2012, an ambitious project was initiated, with the support of the Richard III Society, in a bid to find the long-lost remains of the controversial King. The ensuing archaeological excavation was led by the University of Leicester Archaeological Services. The team was highly sceptical about the chances of finding Richard, but they were still keen to find out more about the Friary itself.

In August of that year, archaeologists began digging where they thought the choir of the Friary Church would have been, a modern-day city council car park. And on the very first day of the dig they uncovered something that staggered them – the skeleton of a man with a curvature of the spine and severe battle injuries. Could this be Richard? The condition of the remains and their discovery where it was believed Richard had been buried certainly suggested so. Further proof came when an examination of the bones revealed they belonged to a male in his early 30s – Richard's age at the time of his death. All this alone would have made it extremely likely that the bones were those of the long-dead King, but even more compelling evidence was to follow. Analysis showed that DNA extracted from the bones matched that of two descendants of Richard's sister Anne. Richard Plantagenet had been found.

1



FOOD OF KINGS

Isotope analysis of his bones and teeth revealed that, after becoming King, Richard's diet changed considerably. It appears that once he had the crown, he drank **more wine**, and ate more indulgent foods including **heron and swan**.

2



1



2



3

they were a constant threat and must have restricted Richard's room to manoeuvre.

ACTION STATIONS

No one is sure exactly how the two armies deployed at Bosworth. Richard's vanguard was commanded by the Duke of Norfolk, with his archers to the fore and possibly cavalry on each side. It seems likely that Richard also deployed his rearguard, under the Earl of Northumberland, to the left of the vanguard. Richard himself probably took up a position with a small reserve of mounted knights and men-at-arms behind the main battle line. Above him, his personal banner fluttered – it was embroidered with the cross of St George, white roses and his badge of a white boar. The flag was carried by Sir Percival Thirlwall, a knight from Northumberland. Richard's battle plan seems

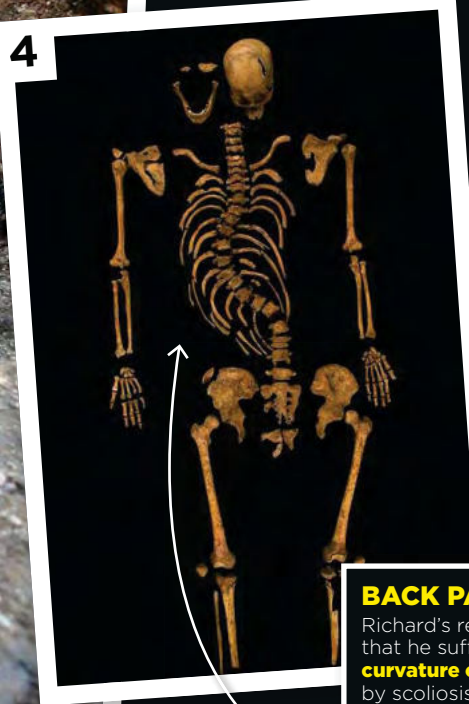
HOME SWEET HOME
Henry Tudor lands at Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire, after years of exile in France

"HENRY TUDOR HAD COME TO CLAIM HIS CROWN"



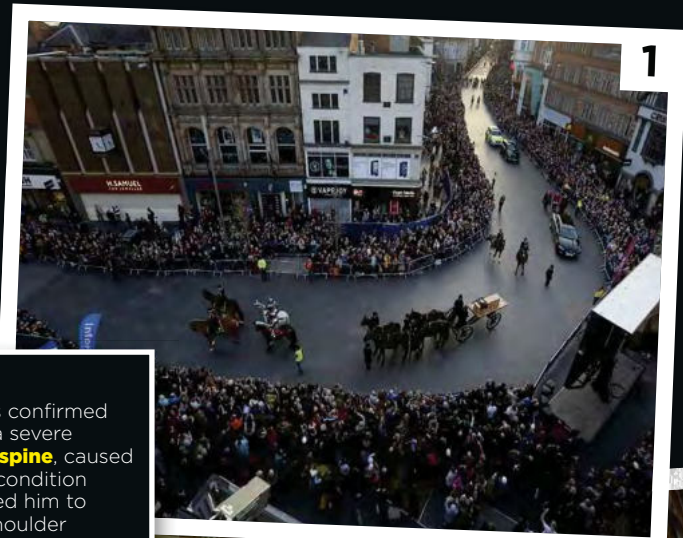
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4



REINTERMENT

1. In March of this year, ahead of his reburial, Richard's remains were taken on a procession past Bosworth and through several villages linked with the Battle, before making its way through Leicester
2. Richard III's coffin now lies in a vault beneath Leicester Cathedral, on top of which a limestone tomb has been placed



DISCOVERY

1. The council car park in Leicester, before the search for the Greyfriars Friary began
2. On the first day of the Greyfriars dig, archaeologists unearthed a skeleton
3. The battle-scarred remains in the ground, as they were discovered
4. After the skeleton was taken away for examination, it was two years before it was confirmed, to the point of 99.999%, to be Richard's remains

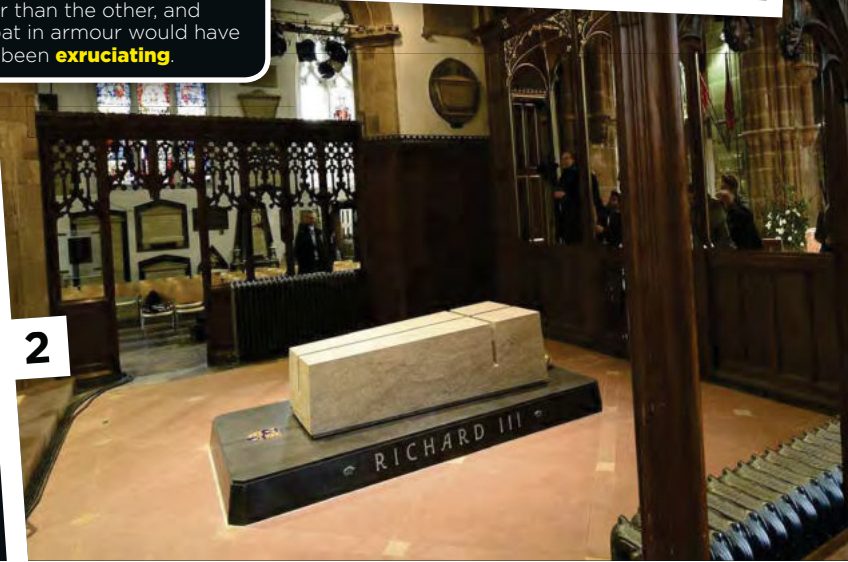
BACK PAIN

Richard's remains confirmed that he suffered a severe **curvature of the spine**, caused by scoliosis. The condition would have caused him to stand with one shoulder higher than the other, and combat in armour would have likely been **excruciating**.

RECONSTRUCTION

1. A 3D scan of the skull was made and sent to the University of Dundee, where experts began to recreate Richard's face
2. Layers of muscle, tissue and skin were added and the result was made into a plastic model, before the finishing touches were put in place
3. In February 2013, the King's face was revealed. Since then, further research has suggested he may have had blue eyes and lighter hair

2





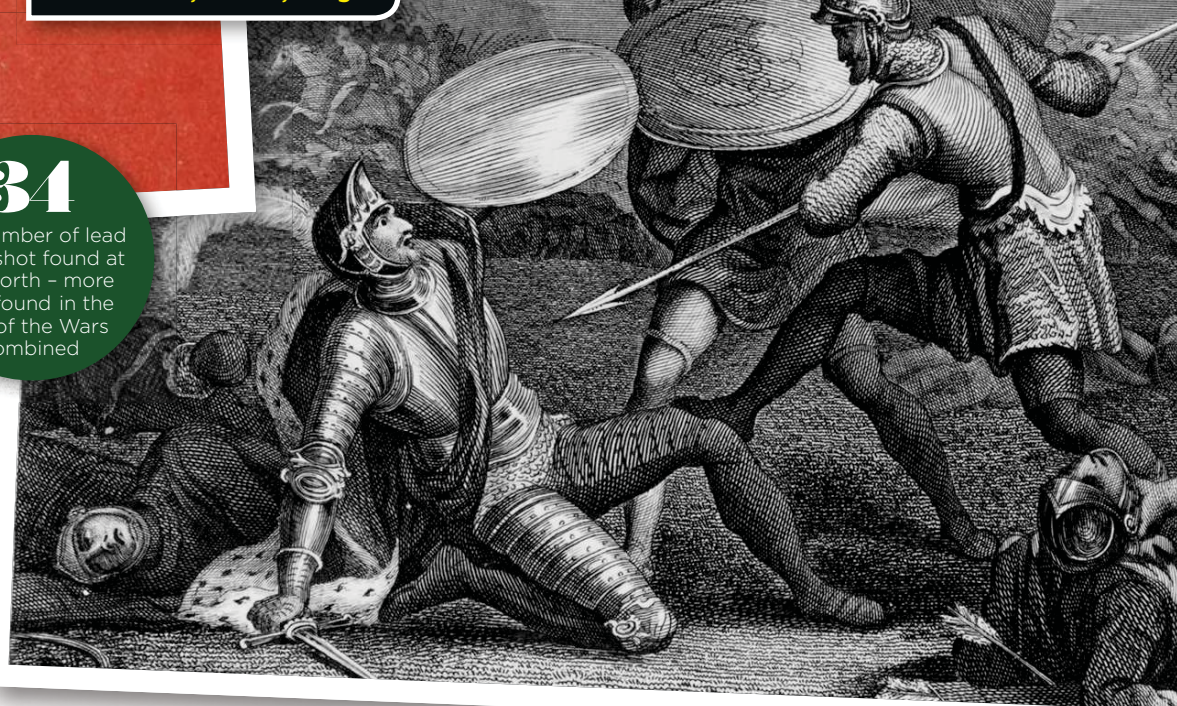
WHERE THE KING FELL?

This **boar badge** may have told us where Richard III met his end. Silver-gilt, the badge was likely worn by a knight of Richard's retinue, who would probably have rode in his **last, ill-fated, charge**.



34

The number of lead roundshot found at Bosworth – more than found in the rest of the Wars combined



to have been to deploy in a wide line, to weaken the rebels with artillery fire as they advanced and then to outflank and surround them.

The Stanleys had refused, at this stage, to join Henry's main army – presumably because of Richard's key hostage. This meant Henry was forced to deploy most of his troops in the vanguard, under the command of the Earl of Oxford, in a wide array to try and match Richard's frontage. Meanwhile, the Stanleys looked on, probably from the south.

As Henry's army advanced, the royal artillery opened fire. Many of the lead and stone balls they fired were little more than a few centimetres in diameter but, when fired into a group of tightly-packed men, they could be deadly. To avoid the threat they posed, and to make the most of the terrain in front of him, the Earl of Oxford decided to mount a flanking attack on the right wing of Richard's army,

where Norfolk commanded the vanguard. He turned his troops north-west, putting the sun at their backs and using marshland to protect their right flank. Oxford clearly hoped that if he could concentrate his effort on one part of Richard's army and drive it back, it might cause the rest of his army to flee. It was a clever move

and it worked brilliantly. Strung out in a long line as they were, it was difficult for Richard's army to adjust its position. The left flank under Northumberland was in a particularly difficult position. For those men, freedom of movement was constrained by the marshland in front of them and they also had to keep an eye on Stanley's forces, who were lurking nearby.

SITE OF THE BATTLE

Finding the exact location of this nation-changing battle was a 21st century mission...

For many years the exact location of this battle was lost to history. The visitor centre was sited on Ambion Hill, where the battle was thought to have been fought. However, after this was challenged by a number

of independent historians, in 2004 the Battlefields Trust began a major survey to find evidence that would pinpoint the exact location of the clash.

A wide variety of techniques were used, including place-name and soil analyses, a careful study of source materials and an extensive metal-detecting survey. This established that the marsh, which so many of the sources mentioned, had actually been some 2 miles south west of the traditional site.

By 2010, metal detectorists had uncovered a large scatter of medieval cannon balls in the area, together with a number of other battle-related artefacts including a tiny silver-gilt boar, the personal badge of Richard III.

BITTER CONTEST

As Oxford's vanguard passed the marsh, they wheeled to the right and the fight with Norfolk's troops began. Archers on both sides poured thousands of deadly arrows into the ranks of their enemies. As the two forces drew closer, the archers fell back and the fighting turned into close-quarter combat. Men began stabbing with swords and spears and hacking with polearms.

Oxford and Norfolk were old rivals, notably for power in East Anglia. On this day, it was to be Oxford that would come out on top. Some 15 years earlier at the Battle of Barnet, Oxford's troops had defeated the Yorkists in front of them, only to lose discipline and chase them off the battlefield. When they returned, the battle had been lost. Oxford wasn't going to make the same mistake again. Keeping tight control of his men, he formed them into a wedge – a classic attacking formation designed to punch a hole in the enemy ranks. The plan worked and, with Northumberland's men unable – or unwilling – to support them, Richard's vanguard was driven back and the Duke of Norfolk was slain.

It was probably at this point that Richard saw an opportunity to end Henry's challenge once





REMAINS OF WAR

FAR LEFT: A silver-gilt boar badge and part of the hilt from a sword found at Bosworth LEFT: A fanciful depiction of Richard III's heroic death



and for all. The Tudor leader could be seen: he had become separated from the main part of his army and was now protected by just a small body of troops. If Richard could charge across the battlefield and kill him, the rebellion would be over.

Followed by his most trusted knights and men-at-arms, Richard thundered across the battlefield, towards the pretender. Details of what happened next are sketchy – some accounts say that Henry was protected by the long pikes of his French mercenaries, but Richard certainly got close enough to his enemy to kill William Brandon, Henry's standard bearer.

Sir John Cheney was the next to face Richard's furious onslaught. Cheney was a noted warrior and a giant of a man (when his tomb in Salisbury Cathedral and his remains were examined it was estimated he stood 6'8" tall, an extraordinary height for that age) but even so he was no match for Richard who sent him tumbling from his horse to crash, stunned, to the ground.

But Richard and his men could get no further and it was probably now, as they traded blows with Henry's retinue, that the ominous cries of "A Stanley, a Stanley" were heard. Sir William Stanley's force had finally intervened – on the side of Henry Tudor. Richard and his men were pushed back into the nearby marshland, where no horse could pass. Forced to dismount, they fought to the last on foot. Thirwall had his legs sliced from under him and fell to the ground, still clutching Richard's banner. Richard himself fought on until he was hacked to the ground in a welter of blows. The last Plantagenet King of England was dead and a new, Tudor, dynasty was now begun.

THE SPOILS

News of Richard's death would have spread quickly across the battlefield, and those of Richard's men still fighting would have made their escape if they could, or laid down their arms and asked for quarter if they couldn't. The victors would soon have busied themselves, stripping bodies of armour and weapons and searching for valuables. Sir William Stanley is said to have taken a set of tapestries from

THE BIRTH OF THE TUDOR DYNASTY

Henry Tudor had managed to get his hands on the crown, but could he keep it?

Although Henry had won the throne at Bosworth, it was by no means certain that he would be able to maintain it. Enough disgruntled Ricardians remained, particularly in the North, to make rebellion a distinct possibility. Henry strengthened his support by marrying Elizabeth of York – the daughter of Edward IV – and placed the 15-year-old Earl of Warwick, Edward's nephew, in 'protective custody' in the Tower of London.

He craftily dated his reign from the day before Bosworth, thus ensuring that anyone fighting for Richard at Bosworth was technically guilty of treason. As it happened, the only significant execution after Bosworth was that of Sir William Catesby, one of Richard's close associates. Henry preferred to ensure the loyalty of potential opponents by taking bonds from them – sums of money deposited as a guarantee of future good behaviour.

In 1486, Henry was faced by two attempted rebellions – one in the Midlands and one in the North – but neither attracted much support and both were quickly suppressed.

In 1487, however, he faced a more serious threat. A Ricardian force landed in Lancashire, representing a man claiming to be the Earl of Warwick and who had been crowned Edward VI in Dublin that May. The 'Earl' was, in fact, an imposter who was later named as Lambert Simnel. The rebellion was funded by Richard III's sister Margaret of Burgundy, and led by the Earl of Lincoln (who had been Richard's heir) and Richard's old friend Francis Lord Lovell. Like Henry's army two years earlier, the core of the force was made up of foreign troops – mercenaries from Switzerland and Germany and 4,000 Irish – and, like Henry's force, it failed to attract much English support. Even so the rebels had clearly been in correspondence with some of the English nobility, and it was with some relief that Henry saw his vanguard defeat the rebels on 16 June at Stoke near Newark.

Stoke was the final battle of the Wars. Although he had to deal with other rebellions and face another pretender in Perkin Warbeck later in his reign, he never had to take the field against a rival again.



WEDDED BLISS

The Tudor PR machine fired up to promote Henry VII's marriage to Elizabeth of York, which united the two houses of Lancaster and York



EXPERT VIEW

Simon Marsh

Research Co-ordinator,
Battlefields Trust

“BOSWORTH IS THE MOST IMPORTANT ENGLISH BATTLE”

Why are the Wars still relevant?

Aside from the drama, which makes *Game of Thrones* look tame, the Wars are an object lesson in the consequences of what we would call a failed state. They also represent a pivotal period in English history – dynastic change heralding the Tudor age and the introduction of firepower into our armies to name but two.

Which Wars character do you find particularly interesting?

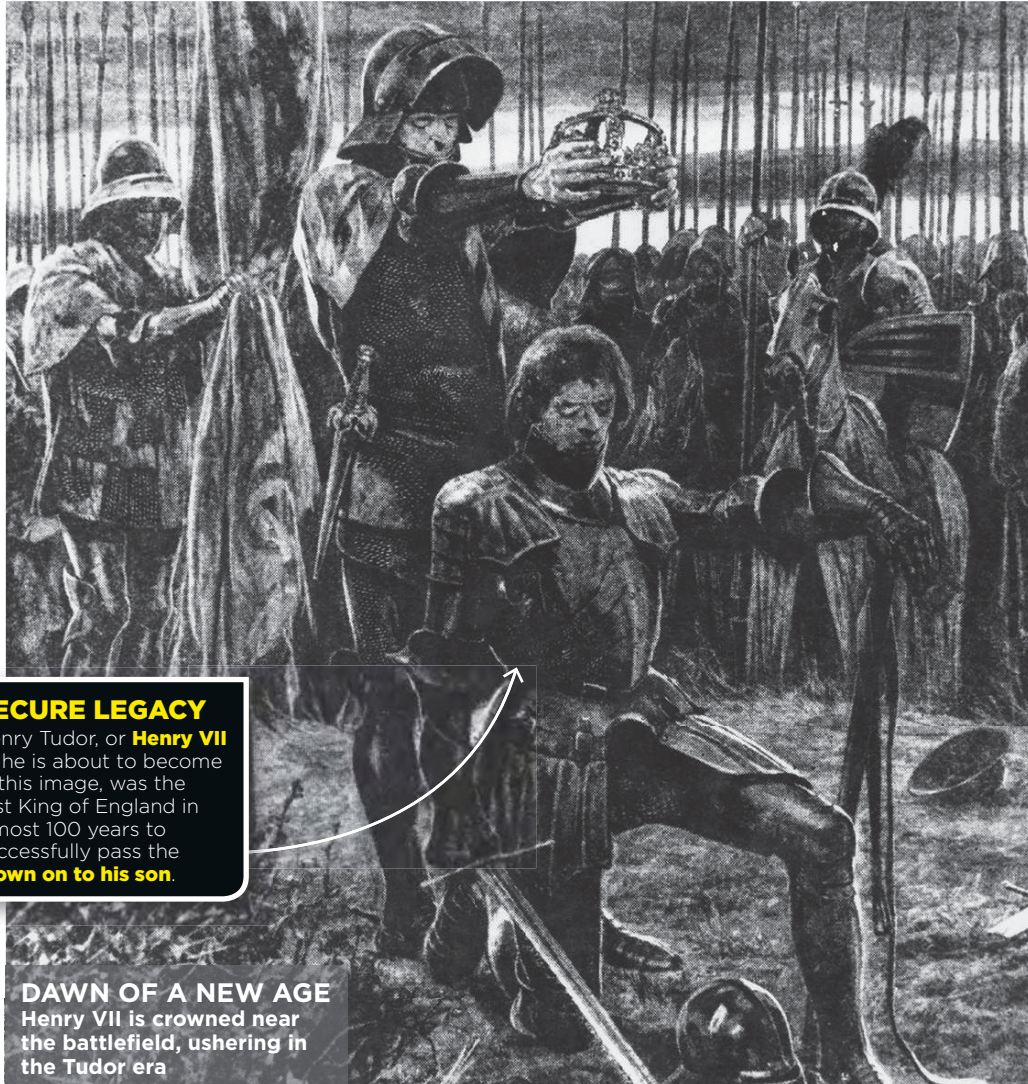
For sheer determination, persistence and longevity it has to be Henry Tudor's mother, Margaret Beaufort. She must have been formidable to have so single-mindedly pursued her son's weak claim to the throne from the midst of Yorkist England. But Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick is also fascinating. The lust for power shown by his switch from die-hard Yorkist to committed Lancastrian makes you want to know more about the man.

Why are the battlefields worth saving?

They add to our understanding of what happened there. The records reveal only so much. But battlefields also contain the archaeology – arrowheads, bullets and cannonballs – which, if recovered and analysed, can increase our knowledge. At Bosworth, such work rediscovered the battlefield and almost certainly the area where Richard III was killed.

Why was finding the real location of the Battle of Bosworth so important?

Alongside Hastings and Naseby, Bosworth is probably the most important English battle. Rediscovery of the site has helped us understand why events turned out the way they did. The collection of cannonballs found there, which undoubtedly provides new insight into late-medieval warfare, is unique in Europe, and strengthens the arguments about why Bosworth and similar sites should be preserved.



SECURE LEGACY

Henry Tudor, or **Henry VII** as he is about to become in this image, was the first King of England in almost 100 years to successfully pass the **crown on to his son**.

DAWN OF A NEW AGE
Henry VII is crowned near the battlefield, ushering in the Tudor era

“A SWORD WAS THRUST THROUGH HIS HEAD AND A SWIPE CLEAVED HIS SKULL”

Richard's baggage train. Not everything of value was found. A beautiful silver-gilt boar badge, presumably worn by one of Richard's retinue, fell into the marsh during the battle and there it lay, undiscovered, for over five centuries until it was uncovered by someone on the search for the battle site. One item that certainly was found, was the coronet Richard wore over his helmet during his last charge. Legend has it that the knight Sir Reginald Bray found it in a thorn bush, and brought it to a nearby hill where Henry had set up his standard. One of the Stanleys placed it on the new King's head. That mound is still known as Crown Hill today.

THE FALLEN KING

Surrounded by his enemies, Richard had gone down fighting – even Tudor historians, who would have been keen to besmirch the former ruler, admitted that. The recent discovery of his remains has enabled us to piece together the brutal final moments of his life. Richard suffered a number of wounds (including at least one after death, when someone thrust a knife into his buttocks) but the fatal blows seem to

have been a sword thrust through the back of the head and a vicious swipe that cleaved off the back of his skull. This supports a near-contemporary account, which suggests he was hacked down from behind with a halberd – an axe-like weapon on a pole.

After the battle, Richard's naked body was slung over a horse and taken to Leicester. A Tudor chronicler later described how he was left without “so much as a clout to cover his privy members” and taken “trussed... like a hogge or a calfe, his head an armes hanging on one side of the horse, and his legs on the other side, and all besprinkled with mire and blood.” The body was displayed for three days to prove that he really was dead, before being buried in a hurriedly dug grave in a Franciscan priory. Later, Henry VII paid for a tomb to cover the grave but, when the friary was dissolved and demolished in Henry VIII's reign, the site was lost. The resting place of one of England's most controversial monarchs would remain a mystery until 2012, when his body, along with countless answers about his death, were found beneath a Leicester car park. 📍

11

The number of known injuries Richard III suffered before falling at Bosworth



GET HOOKED

Continue your Wars of the Roses journey – there's much more to see, read and watch

LOCATIONS



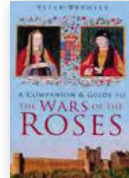
▲ LEICESTER

This city is a must for those interested in Richard III. His body is reinterred in the Cathedral, while the Visitor Centre (www.kriii.com) has the full story of his reign and how his remains were found. Don't miss the medieval Guildhall behind the Cathedral.

ALSO VISIT

- **Bosworth Battlefield Heritage Centre** www.bosworthbattlefield.com
- **Towton Battlefield** www.towton.org.uk

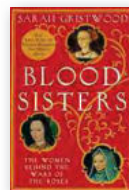
BOOKS



COMPANION AND GUIDE TO THE WARS OF THE ROSES (2011)

by Peter Bramley

The Wars left their marks all over the country and this guide tells you what you can see today, and where.



BLOOD SISTERS (2013)

by Sarah Gristwood

If you thought the leading players were all men, think again. This excellent book looks at the women behind the Wars of the Roses.

ALSO READ

- **Bosworth: the Birth of the Tudors (2013)** by Chris Skidmore
- **Richard III: the King under the Car Park (2013)** by Matthew Morris and Richard Bucklet
- **The Hollow Crown (2014)** by Dan Jones

ON SCREEN

RICHARD III (1995)

Shakespeare's play has shaped our perception of Richard III. This version, set in a fascist Britain, is perhaps the most controversial.



ALSO SEE

- www.battlefieldstrust.com for battle site information
- **Richard III: the King in the Car Park** and **Richard III: the Unseen Story**, two Channel 4 documentaries

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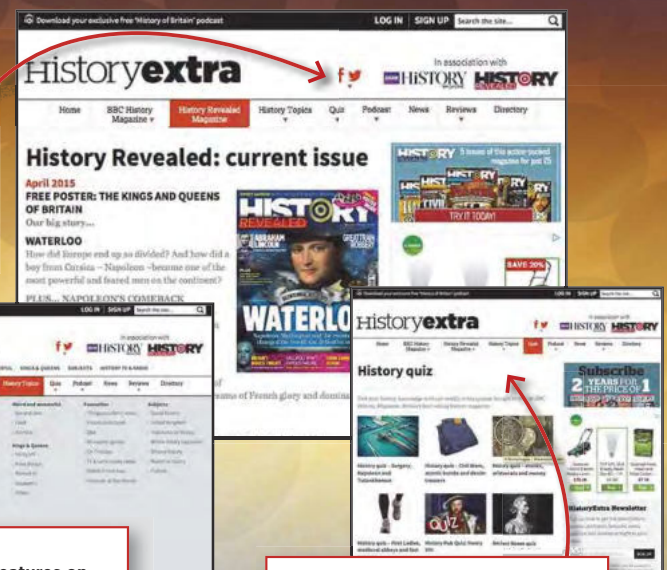
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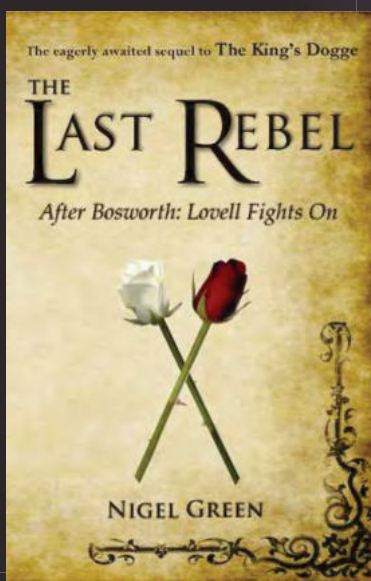
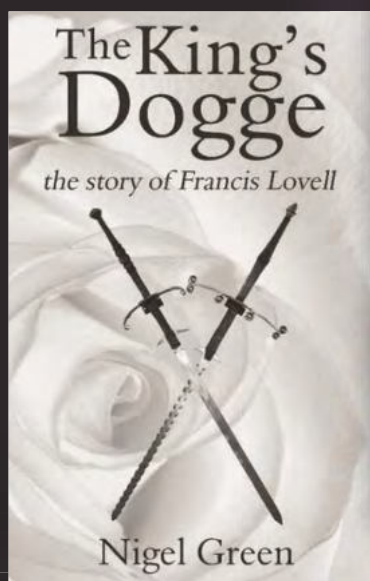
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**CULTURAL
REVOLUTIONARY**
Alberto Korda's 1960
portrait of the 31-year-
old Che Guevara
has become an
iconic symbol of
counterculture



★★★★★
CHE GUEVARA:
THE ROAD TO CUBA

The Cuban from Argentina, the righteous revolutionary who backed nuclear war, the anti-capitalist whose face was co-opted after death to create a lucrative, iconic brand: Che Guevara was one of the most complex and divisive figures of the 20th century.

Jonny Wilkes introduces the man behind the myth



Deep in the countryside of northern Argentina, a solitary young man was making his way to the nearest town when he was forced to stop and inflate one of the tyres on his beat-up, unpredictable motorised bicycle.

The year was 1950 and the man was Ernesto Guevara, exploring his home country and meeting its people during a break from his medical studies at the University of Buenos Aires. As he fixed his tyre, he saw a tramp sheltering under a bridge near the side of the road, and struck up a conversation.

Guevara learned that the weary, weathered stranger had been earning some money picking cotton and was now heading to a grape harvest in search of further work. When the tramp heard that the younger man was also travelling – but purely for the joy of it rather than to find employment – he clasped his hands to his head and cried: “Mamma mia! You’re putting all this effort into nothing?!”

Guevara had no retort and, after saying his goodbyes, carried on his way. But his meeting with the tramp lingered in his mind, as did many other encounters he experienced while traversing Argentina. The poverty he witnessed on that trip – and during a longer journey across South America a year later – had an irrevocable impact on Guevara. It convinced him that, as the tramp

implied, he must direct his efforts towards something important – driving him to become the revolutionary we now know as Che.

FIRST STEPS

Before he was Che, he was Ernesto Guevara de la Serna, born in 1928 to middle-class parents living in Rosario, Argentina. As a boy he suffered from debilitating asthma, but that didn’t stop him from excelling in a number of sports including rugby, swimming and, unsurprisingly, cycling; on the contrary, it was a powerful motivation. An avid reader and chess player, Guevara was also a high achiever in academic studies, and was heading for a career in medicine.

It was during his school years that Guevara took his first steps toward Marxism. His leftist parents exposed him and his four younger siblings to revolutionary concepts, notably when Republican veterans of the Spanish Civil War were invited to stay at the family home, and a precocious Ernesto soaked up myriad radical views. His political stance was profoundly influenced by his 1950 solo bicycle holiday and a second, nine-month journey across the continent that began in December 1951.

During a second hiatus in his university studies, the 23-year-old Guevara and his friend Alberto Granado set off from Argentina on an ancient motorcycle that they had ironically named

‘The Powerful’ (its power soon plummeted and before long it expired). During their 5,000-mile trek, Ernesto and Alberto travelled through Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela. In Peru they spent time treating the inhabitants of a leper colony, who showed their gratitude with the gift of a raft to enable the two Argentinians to row along the Amazon River.

Everywhere he travelled, Guevara saw crippling poverty, oppression and victims of imperialism, experiences described evocatively in his journals (published in Cuba in 1993 as *The Motorcycle Diaries*). After a stop-off in Florida, he returned to Argentina a changed man. He no longer saw nationalities as important, but considered South and Central America to be a single cultural and economic entity. “Not only Argentina but all of Latin America is my country,” he wrote. He despised right-wing governments that were oppressing the poor, and came to the conclusion that the only route to liberation was armed revolution.

Guevara’s conviction was bolstered further in 1953. Having completed his studies, he again left Argentina to travel the continent. In Guatemala, he found a progressive democratically elected government headed by Jacobo Árbenz implementing major land reforms. Guevara decided to stay and support this social revolution. He threw himself into the Marxist community, where he later met his first wife, Hilda; it was here that he first received the nickname ‘Che’ – an Argentine interjection, similar to ‘uh’, that he used frequently. A year



CASTRO IN CHARGE

Fidel Castro led Cuba for nearly 60 years – he was **Prime Minister** from 1959 till 1976, when he was declared **President**, a title he passed to his brother Raúl in 2008.



ON THE REVOLUTIONARY ROAD

ABOVE: Young Ernesto poses with his electric bike in Argentina during his 1950 road trip TOP: Guevara and a comrade in early 1956 before the expedition to Cuba RIGHT: Che (second left) with Castro, c1958



UP IN SMOKE

Castro was commonly pictured with a cigar, one of **Cuba's most important exports**. Before he quit smoking in 1985, his favourite cigar brand was **Cohiba**.

ACTION MAN

LEFT: Fidel Castro and Che Guevara discuss guerilla tactics over a cigar in 1956 in the early days of the revolution in Cuba

BELOW: Che practises with his gun during the guerilla war of 1956-9. Though trained as a medic, he was an active fighter and ruthless when dealing with enemies



on, Árbenz was ousted in a CIA-backed coup, confirming to Guevara that the United States was an imperialist oppressor – the enemy.

CUBAN LANDING

Guevara wanted to stay and fight for the reinstatement of Árbenz, but reluctantly left Guatemala, arriving in Mexico in September 1954. While working in a hospital in Mexico City, he was introduced to two exiled Cuban brothers, Raúl and Fidel Castro. On the night of that first meeting, Guevara had a long conversation with Fidel concerning the brothers' plan to overthrow the Cuban dictatorship headed by Fulgencio Batista, and immediately joined Castro's 26th of July Movement.

Guevara later recalled his first impression of Fidel: "He is a young, intelligent guy, very sure of himself and extraordinarily audacious. I think we hit it off well."

Despite the arrival of his first child (whom he described as "just like Mao"), born in February 1956, Guevara undertook months of arduous training in guerrilla warfare. In December, he was among 82 men who sailed to Cuba aboard the small, leaky yacht *Granma* to launch the revolution. Batista's army was waiting for them, and instantly attacked. Guevara, the revolutionaries' medic, was wounded, but he and a few survivors managed to reach the Sierra Maestra mountain range, hoping to regroup.

With supplies running low and morale even lower, it was a testing and gruelling time – for those near Guevara (he rarely washed and emitted a pungent odour) and for Guevara

himself: being allergic to mosquito bites, he became covered with painful cysts.

Yet, as the months wore on, Guevara became an invaluable and globally recognised figure. From his hiding places he established rudimentary factories, schools to tackle widespread illiteracy, health clinics and a pirate radio station that proved an effective propaganda tool.

Guevara also taught guerrilla tactics and earned respect as a charismatic military leader, becoming Castro's second-in-command. He was ruthless in dealing with suspected traitors, spies or deserters, often executing them himself.

"If you are capable of trembling with indignation each time an injustice is committed in the world, we are comrades"

CHE GUEVARA

By 1958, support for Batista had waned. In desperation, he ordered his men to torture and kill civilians in order to smoke out the guerrillas. Meanwhile, Castro's men, now numbering a few hundred, were marching steadily towards Havana and victory, thanks in no small part to Guevara's tactical skill. At the Battle of Santa Clara, Guevara's fighters achieved the final,

crucial victory of the revolution, despite being surrounded and outgunned. On 1 January 1959, Batista fled the country. The following day, Guevara entered the capital and took control.

A MARXIST COUNTRY

In the first months of Castro's government, Guevara – now a Cuban citizen – was based at La Cabaña prison, charged with purging Batista's army and with the execution of enemies of the revolution. It is unclear how many he sent to firing squads (possibly hundreds) but, as with his treatment of deserters, Guevara showed little compunction in ending lives.

He was also named Minister of Industry, introducing measures to bring Cuba in line with Marxist ideology, including a law to redistribute farm land (supervised by the powerful and militaristic National Institute of Agrarian Reform) and a successful literacy campaign. As Finance Minister and president of Cuba's national bank,

Guevara showed his disdain for money and capitalism by signing his bills simply 'Che'. He wrote extensively and gave speeches exhorting Cubans to work for the good of society. He led by example, sometimes working 36 hours at a time, sleeping in his office – leaving his second wife at home to care for his growing family – and spending his days toiling in sugarcane fields.

CHE: THE LEGACY

THE MAN OF 1,000 FACES

During the sixties, Che Guevara's exploits in Cuba were reported in newspapers all over the world. In an era of rebellion and protest, the charismatic revolutionary was embraced by the politically minded young as a celebrity, even in capitalist America. His image was transformed from that of a violent, often extremist revolutionary into a heroic symbol, representing the righteous fight for freedom against oppression. It is a legacy that endures today – almost entirely thanks to one iconic, ubiquitous image.

HISTORIC SNAPSHOT

On 5 March 1960, at a ceremony commemorating the dozens killed when a ship carrying arms to Cuba exploded in Havana harbour, photographer Alberto Korda captured a shot of Guevara. He's wearing his characteristic beret, and his gaze is fixed on a spot slightly above the cameraman; he glowers with anger and perhaps a hint of melancholy. Strangely, this particular photo was not printed at the time – because no one except Korda found it especially striking.

It wasn't until 1967, when a print was sold to leftist Italian publisher Giangiacomo Feltrinelli, that the image that became known as *Guerillero Heroico* ('The Heroic Guerilla Fighter') became widely seen. Irish artist Jim Fitzpatrick was inspired to create the high-contrast drawing that's now instantly recognisable. Following Guevara's execution, the photo was enlarged and draped on the facade of the five-storey Ministry of the Interior in Havana, enshrining the revolutionary in the popular imagination as a martyr and a hero.

LEGACY OF AN ICON

Since then, Guevara's face has adorned posters, flags and T-shirts – in fact, there are few products that haven't sported his image – and has been carried at the vanguard of rebellions worldwide. Yet, perhaps because of the enduring popularity of his image, his character and actions are oversimplified. This is a man who killed coldheartedly and was willing to risk nuclear armageddon to purge the world of capitalism. Guevara believed that the life of the individual was always secondary to the wellbeing of the Marxist state, even if it meant sacrificing the rights of the people. "We must eliminate all newspapers," he once said. "We cannot make a revolution with free press."

Guevara would surely have despised the legacy of his image. How can he be truly remembered as a revolutionary Marxist when his face represents one of the most lucrative brands on the planet, decorating shoes, mugs and even underwear?



FIREBRAND TO FASHION BRAND

- 1: Guevara and comrades including Fidel Castro march to the ceremony at which his iconic portrait was taken, later to adorn:
- 2: Baseball boots on sale in the San Telmo district of Buenos Aires
- 3: Elena Serrano's 1968 art print
- 4: Polish cigarettes – the manufacturer was accused of 'propagating totalitarianism'
- 5: The Cuban Ministry of the Interior in Havana, where he once worked



FAKE IDENTITY

To enter Bolivia in 1966, Che Guevara assumed the **identity of a Uruguayan businessman**, donning glasses and **cutting his distinctive beard and hair**.



SPREADING THE WORD

ABOVE: Che Guevara appears on American TV during a visit to New York in 1964

RIGHT: The passport of 'Adolfo Mena González', used by Che to enter Bolivia in 1966

FAR RIGHT: Guevara (second left) with the National Liberation Army of Bolivia

BELOW: Guevara's body on show after his death on 9 October 1967



In April 1961, the new Cuba came under threat from an invasion force of 1,400 CIA-trained exiles who landed at the Bay of Pigs with the aim of ousting Castro. Guevara was not there to repel the attackers – he was based in western Cuba at the time – but his policy of creating militias has been hailed as a decisive factor in the failure of the invasion after just three days.

Yet cracks were already beginning to show. Some of Guevara's policies were failing miserably, and Castro became uncomfortable with the extent to which Guevara was turning Cuba into a Marxist country. He would send his deputy on diplomatic trips just to get him out of the country.

It was Guevara, not Castro, who built relations with the Soviet Union in the hope of cementing Cuba's status as a Communist ally. He was instrumental in the deployment of ballistic missiles on the island in 1962, an action that sparked the Cuban Missile Crisis – 13 days during which the world was brought to the brink of nuclear war. But as the crisis receded, Guevara was seething with fury: he considered the Soviets' submission and removal of the missiles as a betrayal. He is reported to have said that he would have launched the missiles if given the option, and voiced his chilling determination to create a Marxist society, even if built on the ashes of nuclear war, saying: "We

must proceed along the path of liberation even if this costs millions of atomic victims."

In the wake of the crisis Guevara grew disillusioned, believing Cuba to be nothing more than a puppet state of the Soviet Union, and set his sights farther afield. In December 1964, he gave a passionate speech to the United Nations in New York City, condemning American foreign policy. Then he renounced his government positions and Cuban citizenship. In April 1965,

he clandestinely travelled to the Democratic Republic of the Congo in a futile attempt to spark revolution there.

ONLY A MAN

Guevara's account of his seven torrid months in Africa open with the words: "This is the history of a failure." But there was one more failure in store for him – one

with fatal consequences. Heading back to South America, Guevara planned to build a guerrilla army in Bolivia. To enable him to enter the country incognito, in late 1966 he shaved off his distinctive beard, dyed his hair and flew to La Paz, posing as a middle-aged Uruguayan businessman named Adolfo Mena González. Together with about 50 guerrillas, Guevara achieved some early successes in the mountainous terrain but was soon on the run. Few locals joined the cause, and the Bolivian soldiers proved to be tougher

opponents than expected – not least because they had been trained by the CIA.

On 8 October 1967, more than 1,000 soldiers of the Bolivian army closed in on Guevara's dwindling force and opened fire. In the ensuing attack, Guevara was wounded and taken prisoner. For a day, he was held in a crumbling schoolhouse and interrogated but, after he refused to reveal any information, his execution was ordered.

When the soldier tasked with killing Guevara entered his makeshift cell, he saw him curled up against the mud wall. He was filthy, his hair clumped with mud, his guerrilla uniform badly ripped and stained with blood, his skin pale. The soldier lifted his rifle but, out of sympathy or awe, hesitated for a moment.

In one final act of defiance, Guevara shouted his last words: "Shoot me, you coward! You are only going to kill a man." 🗨️

"We cannot be sure of having something to live for unless we are willing to die for it."

CHE GUEVARA

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Is it right that Che Guevara is still seen as a heroic cultural symbol despite his violent acts?

Email: editor@historyrevealed.com





REVOLUTIONARIES WHO SHAPED THE 20TH CENTURY

Che Guevara joins the ranks of revolutionary thinkers and leaders – some peaceful, others very violent – who changed the course of history



VLADIMIR LENIN

Where: **Russia**

When: **1917**

Fighting against: **the ruling Tsarist regime and class divisions in society**

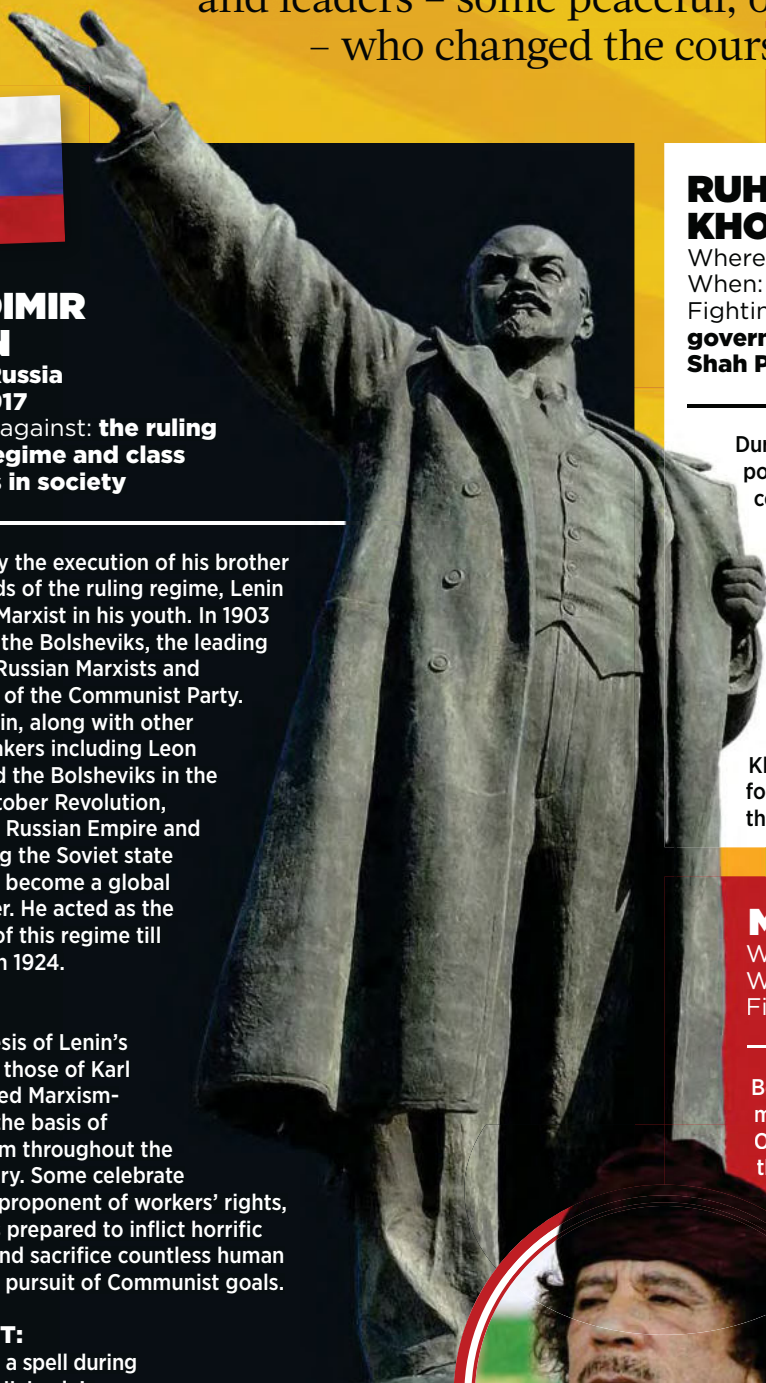
Angered by the execution of his brother at the hands of the ruling regime, Lenin became a Marxist in his youth. In 1903 he formed the Bolsheviks, the leading faction of Russian Marxists and forerunner of the Communist Party. In 1917 Lenin, along with other radical thinkers including Leon Trotsky, led the Bolsheviks in the violent October Revolution, ending the Russian Empire and establishing the Soviet state that would become a global superpower. He acted as the first head of this regime till his death in 1924.

LEGACY:

The synthesis of Lenin's views with those of Karl Marx created Marxism-Leninism, the basis of Communism throughout the 20th century. Some celebrate Lenin as a proponent of workers' rights, but he was prepared to inflict horrific suffering and sacrifice countless human lives in the pursuit of Communist goals.

TOP FACT:

Apart from a spell during World War II, Lenin's embalmed body has been on public display in Moscow.



RUHOLLAH KHOMEINI

Where: **Iran**

When: **1978-79**

Fighting against: **the pro-western government of Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi**



During over 15 years in exile, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini – a powerful religious leader – exerted great influence in his home country, Iran. Inspired by his teachings, people took to the streets in demonstrations and strikes, forcing the shah (king) from power.

LEGACY:

On 1 February 1979, Khomeini returned to Iran as the triumphant leader of the Iranian Revolution. Till his death in 1989, he acted as both the political and religious supreme leader of the world's first modern Islamic nation.

TOP FACT:

Khomeini once described the United States as 'The Great Satan' for what he considered imperialist and corrupt policies, and called the Soviet Union 'The Lesser Satan' because of its atheist stance.

MUAMMAR GADDAFI

Where: **Libya**

When: **1969**

Fighting against: **the reign of King Idris**



Born in a Bedouin tent in the Libyan desert, Gaddafi undertook military training and joined the army, where he founded the Free Officers Movement, a clandestine revolutionary group. In 1969, at the age of 27, he led a bloodless coup, deposing King Idris and seizing power in the 'One September Revolution'.

LEGACY:

Gaddafi became the longest-serving leader in Africa and the Arab world, infamous for his inflammatory speeches, erratic behaviour and unique dress sense. He was killed during the 'Arab Spring' revolt of 2011.

TOP FACT:

To mark the 30th anniversary of the revolution, a car named 'Saroukh el-Jamahiriyah' (Libyan Rocket), reputedly designed by Gaddafi, was unveiled.



NELSON MANDELA

Where: **South Africa**

When: **1948-94**

Fighting against: **the racial segregationist policy of apartheid**

Mandela fought against the oppressive, segregationist rule of the ruling white minority with both peaceful protests and armed resistance. He was jailed for 27 years, but continued to campaign for a non-violent end to the racial divisions of South Africa.

LEGACY:

Following his release in 1990, Mandela worked to eradicate apartheid. In

1994 he was elected the country's first black president. He is today recognised globally as a figurehead for forgiveness.

TOP FACT:

Before his capture in the early sixties, Mandela earned a reputation as a master of disguise, leading to the press giving him the nickname 'The Black Pimpernel'.



MAO ZEDONG

Where: **China**

When: **1949**

Fighting against: **the nationalist Kuomintang of Chiang Kai-shek**

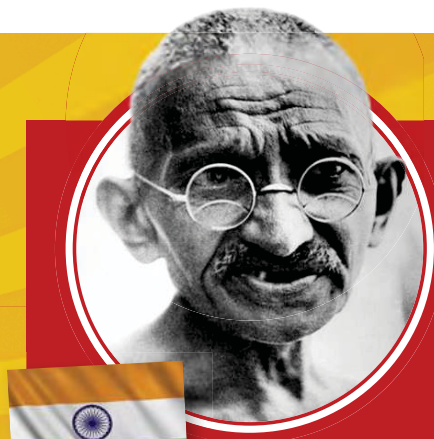
Another Marxist revolutionary, Mao was a founding member of the Chinese Communist Party. In 1949, his forces defeated Chiang Kai-shek's Kuomintang in a bloody civil war, and Mao assumed control of the country as Chairman of the People's Republic of China.

LEGACY:

Though Mao has been credited with modernising China, the social, economic and agricultural reforms of his 'Great Leap Forward' and Cultural Revolution caused millions of deaths through famine and violence, making him one of the deadliest dictators in history.

TOP FACT:

In 1964, *Quotations from Chairman Mao* (known in the West as the *Little Red Book*) was published, and party members were expected to carry it. More than a billion copies were printed in China alone.



MAHATMA GANDHI

Where: **India**

When: **1915-48**

Fighting against: **British rule**

It was not in India but in South Africa that Mohandas 'Mahatma' Gandhi began his activism, using non-violent protest to fight for civil rights. After World War I he returned to India, where he strove to improve the lives of working-class men and women, and to eliminate the caste system that labelled many people 'untouchable'. His major endeavours included the 1930 'Salt March', opposing British taxes on salt, and the Quit India movement launched in 1942.

LEGACY:

India was granted independence in 1947. Religious violence flared during Partition – the creation of the state of Pakistan – and Gandhi, who promoted peace between Hindus and Muslims, was assassinated at the hands of a Hindu angered by what he perceived as appeasement of Muslim Pakistan.

TOP FACT:

Though nominated five times, Gandhi was never awarded a Nobel Peace Prize – "the greatest omission", as a member of the Nobel Committee acknowledged.



HISTORY'S FAMOUS REBELS



JOAN OF ARC

The English held dominion in France during the Hundred Years War – until a peasant girl, Joan of Arc, lifted the siege at Orléans in 1429.



SIMÓN BOLÍVAR

A powerful and charismatic military leader, the Venezuelan Bolívar fought against Spanish rule in early 19th-century South America.



MAXIMILIEN ROBESPIERRE

A key figure in the French Revolution, his role in the Reign of Terror led to his execution in 1794 under the blade of the guillotine.



SPARTACUS

The famous former gladiator spearheaded a slave uprising against the Roman Republic that ended with defeat and his death in 71 BC.



WILLIAM WALLACE

The Scottish noble won a shock victory against the English at Stirling Bridge in 1297 before being captured, hanged, drawn and quartered.



BOUDICCA

The Iceni queen launched a brutal military campaign in AD 60 that came close to ousting the Romans from Britain.



THOMAS PAINE

Paine's passionate pamphlet *Common Sense* inspired American rebels to declare independence from Britain in 1776.



GUY FAWKES

The explosives expert of the failed 1605 Gunpowder Plot remains one of the most famous failed revolutionaries in history.



BOARDING PARTY

Don Juan's soldiers **storm across onto the ships of their Ottoman enemies.**

Vicious hand-to-hand fighting ensues.

Clash of oars

The last major battle fought by oared galleys saw the ships of the Christian Holy League face the fleet of the Muslim Ottoman Empire at **Lepanto**. **Julian Humphrys** describes the bloody melee

To many in 16th-century Christendom, the expansion of the Muslim Ottoman Empire must have seemed unstoppable.

For over 150 years the Ottomans had advanced westward, winning victory after victory over the forces of Christian Europe. By 1570, they had moved deep into Hungary and controlled three-quarters of the Mediterranean coast, ruling a wide sweep from Algiers to modern-day Croatia.

The Republic of Venice was coming under threat, as were



GREEK DRAMA

The frenetic melee at Lepanto was captured magnificently by Andrea Vicentino in his epic painting, now in the Doge's Palace in Venice

VETERAN COMMANDER

Sebastiano Venier, the 75-year old commander of the Venetian contingent, urges on his men.

DEADLY FIRE

Christian arquebiers sweep the decks of the Ottoman ships with gunfire. The Ottomans reply with their bows and arrows.

BATTLE CONTEXT

Who

Holy League (Papal States, Spain, Venice, Genoa and others) c230 ships under Don Juan of Austria
Ottoman Empire c280 ships under Müezzinzade Ali Pasha

When

7 October 1571

Where

Gulf of Patras, Greece

Why

A Christian bid to halt the maritime expansion of the Ottoman Empire

Outcome

Major victory for the Holy League

Losses

Holy League c20 ships lost, c7,000 dead
Ottomans more than 200 ships destroyed or captured, c20,000 dead

the other Italian states. The great Byzantine capital, Constantinople, had fallen to the Ottomans in 1453. Could Rome be next?

In 1570, the Ottomans launched a major invasion of Venetian-controlled Cyprus. Soon they had overrun almost the whole island. The exception was Famagusta, which resolutely held out, its defence led energetically by the Venetian Captain-General, Marcantonio Bragadin.

Though most of the leaders of western Europe watched these events with growing apprehension, opposition to the Ottomans was severely hindered by divisions

amongst the Christian states. But Pope Pius V was determined to unite Catholic Europe against its enemies. He formed a Holy League comprising many of Europe's Catholic maritime states, its objectives being to fight the Ottomans, recapture Cyprus and even retake the Holy Land.

CHRISTIAN SOLDIERS

The Spanish Empire, Venice, Genoa and the Knights of Malta joined, along with other Italian states: the Grand Duchy of Tuscany and the duchies of Savoy, Parma and Urbino. Gradually, a fleet was cobbled together; Venice provided

most of the ships, while Spain contributed most of the money.

However, progress was slow. Preparations were disjointed and cooperation was hampered by mistrust and long-held enmities between the members of the alliance. When the League was formally agreed in May 1571, Don Juan of Austria, the charismatic illegitimate 24-year-old half-brother of King Philip II of Spain, was given the tricky task of commanding the fractious fleet.

By the end of September, his force had reached Corfu. There, its commanders learned that the Ottoman navy, which had been



BATTLEFIELD LEPANTO, 1571

raiding Venetian possessions in the Adriatic, was now anchored at Lepanto, a harbour town on the north side of the Gulf of Patras. Thanks to Don Juan's skills of diplomacy, the fragile Christian alliance was holding – but only just. Venetians and Spaniards had come to blows, and ships had even threatened to fire on each other.

Then, on 4 October, a ship arrived with shattering news. Two months earlier, after a long and gallant defence, Bragadin had been forced to surrender Famagusta to the Ottomans. Reports of what happened next filled the members of the Holy League with horror and rage.

The terms of the Venetian surrender had originally been generous. However, when the invaders learned that the garrison had killed a number of Muslim prisoners, things turned nasty. Bragadin's officers were beheaded, while their leader's fate was even worse. He was mutilated – his ears and nose cut off – humiliated and then flayed alive. The skin was then stuffed with straw and, dressed in the dead commander's

crimson robes, mounted on a cow and paraded through the streets of Famagusta before being sent to Istanbul and dangled from the yardarm of a Turkish galley. The news of Bragadin's horrible death sparked a desire for vengeance and gave the Holy League a new sense of purpose as it sailed on Lepanto.

The Ottomans soon learned of the approach of the Christian fleet.

At a council of war held in Lepanto Castle, some of their leaders argued that, because their ships were short of men, they should fall back into the Gulf of Patras and let the Holy League come to them – if it dared. But Müezzinzade Ali

Pasha, their commander, had been ordered by Sultan Selim II to fight the Christians at all costs. Battle was now inevitable – and on 7 October, the fateful day arrived.

It was a fine autumn day and, with the wind behind them as their oarsmen rowed them out to sea, the Ottoman galleys made strong progress. Ali Pasha deployed his fleet in a crescent formation, believing that his faster, lighter galleys could work

70%
Of all oared galleys in the Mediterranean took part in the Battle of Lepanto

THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

The Ottoman Empire was founded c1300 in Asia Minor (modern-day Anatolia, Turkey) by the Oghuz Turk leader Osman I. Just 50 years later its armies entered Europe for the first time. In 1453, the Byzantine capital Constantinople was captured by Sultan Mehmet II ('The Conqueror') who made it his capital. The empire reached its heyday in the 16th century, then began a slow decline. In 1683 it was decisively defeated by the Poles outside Vienna; during the 19th century it lost territory in south-east Europe to Russia and Austria, and in north Africa to Britain, France and Italy. It fought on the side of the Central Powers during World War I and collapsed following defeat in 1918.

KEY PLAYERS

Four commanders from very different ages and backgrounds steered the galleys into action



DON JUAN

The 24-year old commander of the Christian fleet was a charismatic leader. He was the illegitimate son of Charles V and half-brother to Philip II of Spain.



MÜEZZINZADE ALI PASHA

The former governor of Egypt commanded the Ottoman fleet at Lepanto, where he was wounded in the head by a musket ball, and then beheaded.



SEBASTIANO VENIER

Venier commanded the Venetian contingent during the battle. Despite his advanced years (he was 75) he was an energetic commander and was later elected Doge of Venice.

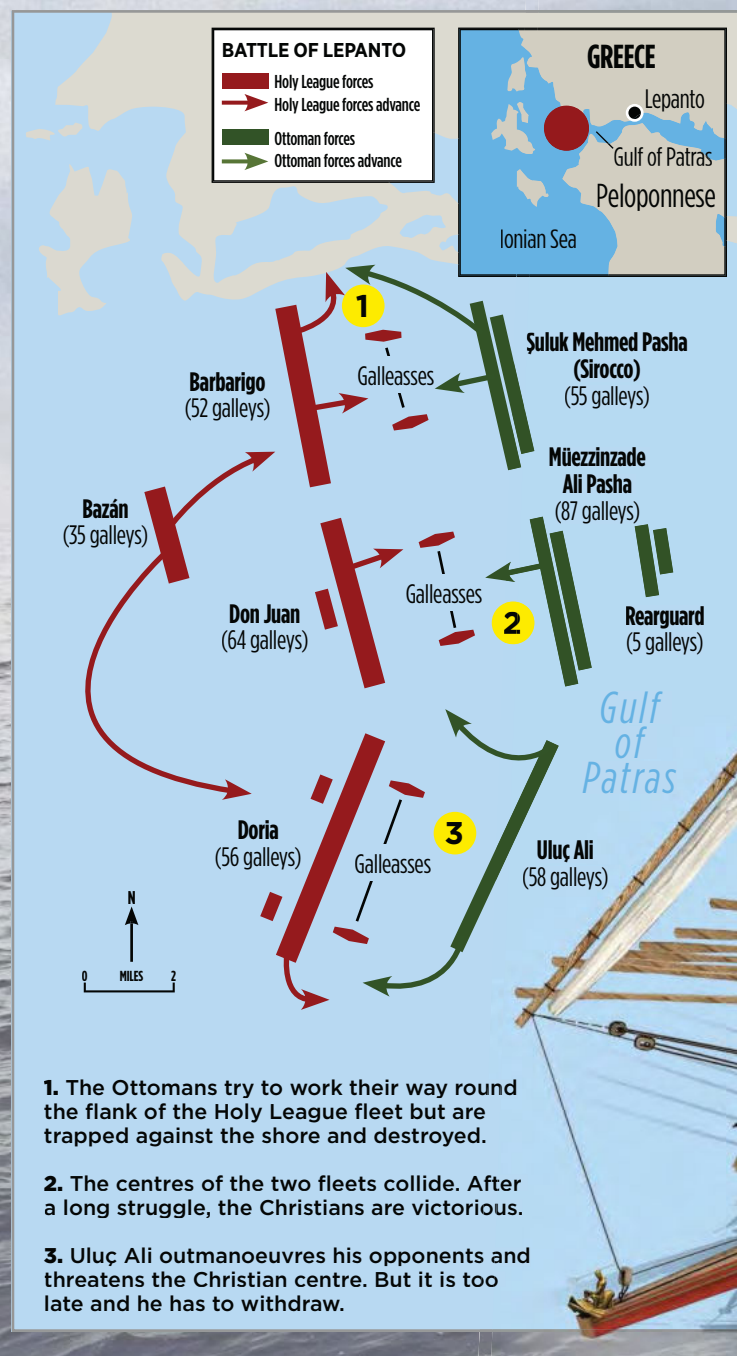


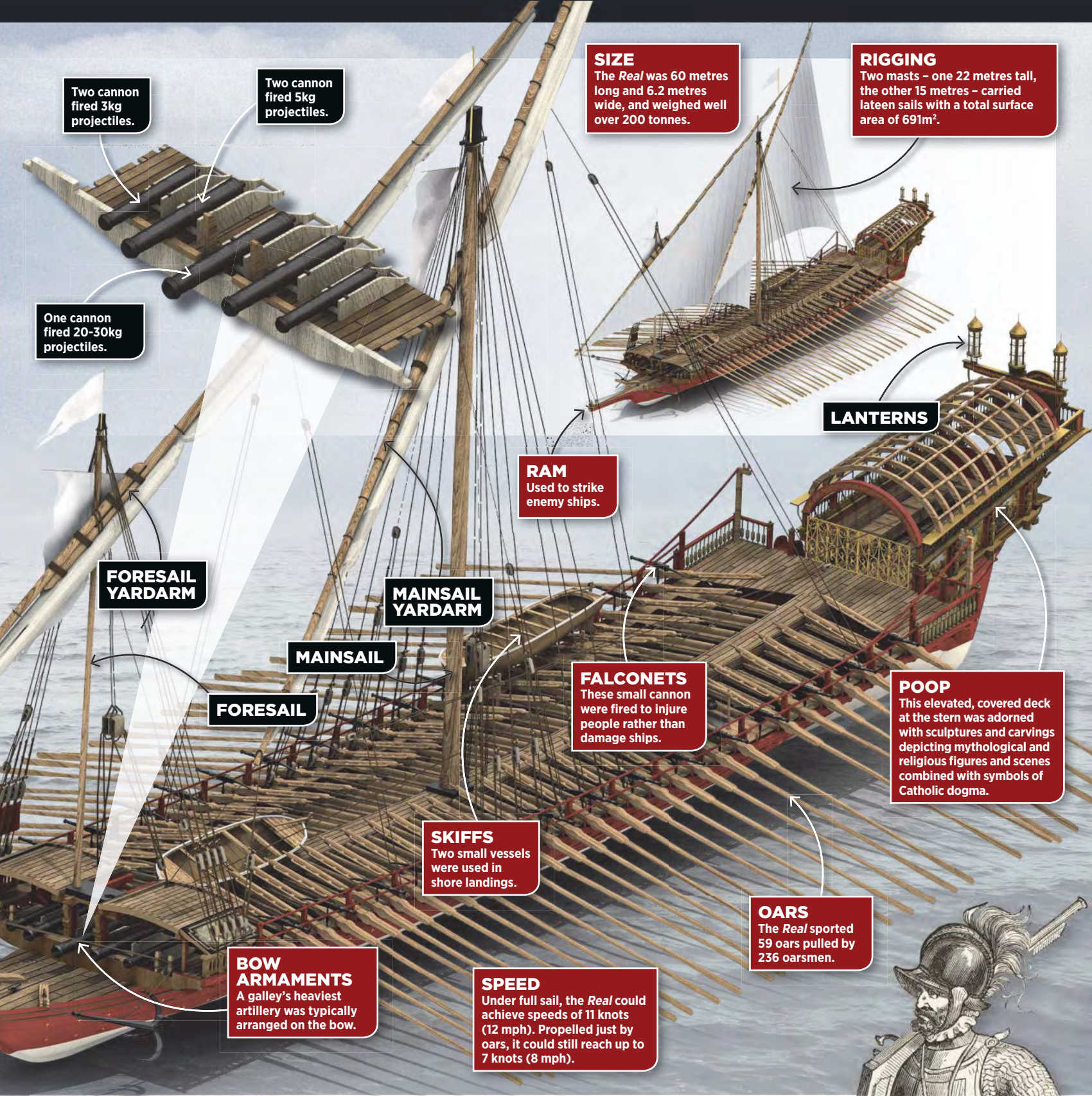
ULUÇ ALI

Italian-born Uluç Ali was a convert to Islam who became a feared corsair (privateer). He successfully commanded the Ottoman left flank in the battle.

THE GREAT GALLEY

The *Real*, Don Juan's flagship at the Battle of Lepanto, was the largest galley of its time. Built in 1568 in Barcelona, it was an impressive vessel, its red-and-gold hull adorned with fine sculptures, bas reliefs and paintings. At Lepanto it carried a crew of 400 sailors and soldiers as well as 236 oarsmen. You can see a replica of the *Real* in Barcelona's Maritime Museum.





SIZE
The *Real* was 60 metres long and 6.2 metres wide, and weighed well over 200 tonnes.

RIGGING
Two masts – one 22 metres tall, the other 15 metres – carried lateen sails with a total surface area of 691m².

Two cannon fired 3kg projectiles.

Two cannon fired 5kg projectiles.

One cannon fired 20-30kg projectiles.

RAM
Used to strike enemy ships.

LANTERNS

FORESAIL YARDARM

MAINSAIL YARDARM

MAINSAIL

FORESAIL

FALCONETS
These small cannon were fired to injure people rather than damage ships.

POOP
This elevated, covered deck at the stern was adorned with sculptures and carvings depicting mythological and religious figures and scenes combined with symbols of Catholic dogma.

SKIFFS
Two small vessels were used in shore landings.

OARS
The *Real* sported 59 oars pulled by 236 oarsmen.

BOW ARMAMENTS
A galley's heaviest artillery was typically arranged on the bow.

SPEED
Under full sail, the *Real* could achieve speeds of 11 knots (12 mph). Propelled just by oars, it could still reach up to 7 knots (8 mph).

MUSCLES AND MUSKETS

Because they had oars as well as sails, galleys were quicker and more manoeuvrable than ships that relied on wind alone. The muscle power on Greek and Roman galleys had been provided by free men, but in the 16th century rowing was mainly done by galley slaves chained to

their benches. Life for these men was nasty, brutish and often short. Food was meagre and hygiene poor so disease was rife. Many oarsmen were captured prisoners, so if a galley sank an enemy ship, the slaves drowned might be of the same race or creed as the attackers. Galleys

carried a limited number of guns, normally deployed at the bow, from where archers and arquebusiers (musketeers) also fired. A typical tactic involved rowing to an enemy ship, sweeping its decks with gunfire or arrows, then attempting to board it.

ARMED AND DANGEROUS
The arquebus – an early kind of musket – was a potent weapon



their way round the flanks of the Christian fleet.

Don Juan had deployed his own fleet in three sections, with a fourth in reserve. He had also posted six large ships in front of his line of battle. If the Ottomans were uncertain what these Holy League vessels were doing there, they soon found out. The shipwrights of the famous Venetian Arsenale dockyard had taken six old heavyweight merchant galleys, built up their defences and packed them with guns.

As the Ottoman galleys drew closer these galleasses opened fire with a succession of devastating broadsides. A number of Ottoman galleys sank under the hail of shot but, despite losing formation, the rest pressed on. Manoeuvring in the shallow water between the Venetian galleys and the coast to the north, the vessels on the Ottoman right

League gained the upper hand, trapping their enemies against the shoreline. On one Ottoman ship, the Christian galley slaves broke free and attacked their former masters with the chains that had shackled them. Within two hours the Ottoman right had been destroyed.

Meanwhile, a fierce melee had developed in the middle of the battle. It centred around a clash between the flagships of the two fleets: Don Juan's *Real* and Ali Pasha's *Sultana*, which had come together in a shattering collision. As each side attempted to board the other's ships, the Ottomans unleashed a rain of arrows while the Spanish infantry replied with musket shots and pike thrusts. Men died in their droves and the decks were soon sticky with blood, but Christians and Muslims both received reinforcements from other ships.

12,000

Christian galley slaves were liberated after the battle

"Men died in their droves and the decks were sticky with blood."

nearly succeeded in outflanking the Christian fleet.

Agostino Barbarigo, the Venetian commander, was hit in the eye by an arrow and carried below deck to die but, helped by reinforcements from the Christian reserve and aided by a sudden change of wind that made rowing easier, the Holy

The struggle on the *Real* and the *Sultana* continued for an hour, with Don Juan in the thick of the action, wielding a great two-handed sword, and Ali Pasha, a conspicuous figure in his bright clothes, shooting with his bow. Eventually, the superior firepower of the Holy

NO MERCY

Holy League fighters slaughter Ottomans in the water in a 1600 mural by Antonio Vassilacchi



League's ships proved decisive. Ali Pasha was shot down; as he lay on his deck he was beheaded by a Spanish soldier, and the rest of his men died with him.

RED WATERS

One observer later recalled that, as the *Sultana* pitched in the waves, an enormous number of white turbans rolled about its deck, the heads of their former owners still inside them. Soon the entire Ottoman centre had collapsed. All of its ships were either sunk or captured, and their crews were killed without mercy or forced overboard to drown among the corpses floating in the water blushing red with blood.

On the south flank of the battle, the Ottoman commander Uluç Ali had been playing a deadly game of

cat and mouse with the Genoese admiral Gianandrea Doria. Years of privateering had honed his seamanship and, outmanoeuvring Doria, he fell upon the flank of the disorganised Christian centre, capturing the flagship of the Ottomans' bitter enemies, the Knights of Malta.

It was too late. With Christian ships closing in on all sides Uluç Ali decided discretion was the better part of valour. He slipped away with as much of his squadron as he could muster, leaving behind him more than 20,000 dead Muslims and 100-plus ships in the hands of the Holy League.

One participant who was wounded in the battle later described Lepanto as "The greatest event witnessed by ages past, present and to come". That man was Miguel de Cervantes, the future author of *Don Quixote*. 📍

WHAT HAPPENED NEXT?

Ottomans regroup but lose naval supremacy

The Ottomans sought to play down their defeat. Their grand vizier commented that the Holy League had merely shaved the Ottoman beard, which would "grow better for the razor".

In some ways he was right. The Holy League soon collapsed; the Venetians

concluded a separate peace with the Ottomans and the Spanish were distracted by a major revolt in their territories in the Low Countries.

Within a year, the Ottomans had used their huge resources to rebuild their navy. But it took the Ottomans far longer to replace the skilled mariners



REVERSAL OF FORTUNE An Ottoman fleet recaptured Tunis from Spain in 1574

who had perished at Lepanto. Though they captured Tunis in 1574 and Cyprus remained in their hands, the western Mediterranean was never again seriously threatened by Ottoman conquest.

GET HOOKED!

Find out more about the battle and those involved

MUSEUMS

In Venice, don't miss Andrea Vicentino's huge, dramatic painting of the battle (shown on page 56-57) in the Doge's Palace. Bragadin's memorial and a gory depiction of his death is housed in the nearby Basilica SS Giovanni and Paulo.



WHAT DO YOU THINK?

What impact did the Battle of Lepanto have on the expansion of the Ottoman Empire?

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Foods named after famous people

...who didn't invent them. Ten dishes that show that sometimes cookery can be the sincerest form of flattery



DRESSING UP
Thousand Island dressing
and Waldorf Salad also
hail from the NYC hotel



Garibaldi was so popular his carriage was mobbed by 500,000 people as he travelled through London



GARIBALDI BISCUITS

These currant-encrusted biscuits were first manufactured by Huntley & Palmer in 1864 and named after the Italian general Guiseppe Garibaldi who visited Britain that year. As John Parris, author of the Garibaldi biography *The Lion Of Caprera*, notes, the General's visit – which followed his success in unifying Italy – was ecstatically received. “The whole country, apart from Queen Victoria and Karl Marx, rose to greet him.”

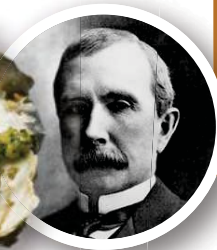
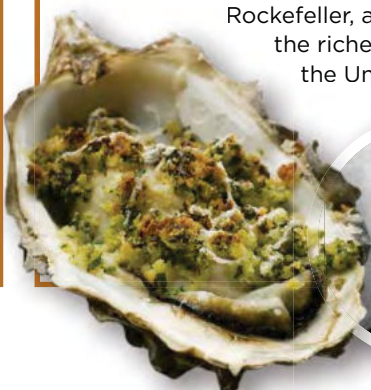


EGGS BENEDICT

There's no debate that a poached egg sat atop bacon or ham on a toasted English muffin and topped with Hollandaise sauce bears this name. But who was Benedict? There are conflicting claims, but the most plausible suggests it was named after a glamorous New York stockbroker called Lemuel Benedict who, looking for a hangover cure while breakfasting at the Waldorf Hotel in 1894, was served this very combination.

OYSTERS ROCKEFELLER

In c1899, at his legendary New Orleans restaurant Antoine's, Jules Alciatore created a new oyster recipe that proved an instant success. But what to call it? With the dish boasting a very rich, buttery sauce, Alciatore had his inspiration. He named it after John D Rockefeller, at that time the richest man in the United States.



DIVA FEVER Melba toast, Melba sauce and Melba garniture were also named after the singing superstar

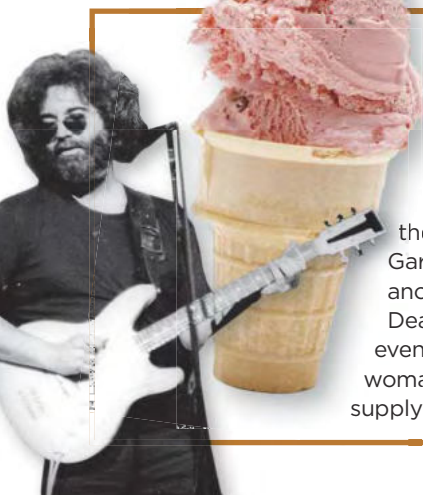




FAST FOOD
Queen Victoria was known to eat a lot – and fast, consuming seven courses in 30 minutes

VICTORIA SPONGE

Although sponge cakes can be found in English-language recipe books as early as 1615, it was the court of Queen Victoria that accelerated their popularity. The Duchess of Bedford, one of Victoria's ladies-in-waiting, is credited with creating the concept of taking afternoon tea, during which time (having been denied sweet foods as a child) the queen showed greatest affection for the classic sponge filled with cream and jam.



CHERRY GARCIA ICE CREAM

In 1987, Ben & Jerry's launched its massively popular Cherry Garcia flavour of ice cream, named after the Grateful Dead guitarist Jerry Garcia. The name had been suggested anonymously on a postcard from a Dead fan from Maine. When she was eventually tracked down, the mystery woman was rewarded with a lifetime's supply of ice cream.

PEACH MELBA

Having received tickets to see the Australian soprano Nellie Melba perform in London's Covent Garden in 1892, the celebrated French chef Auguste Escoffier returned the favour by creating a dessert for the singer when she dined at the Savoy Hotel the following evening. But it wasn't until eight years later, by which time he'd moved on to The Ritz, that Escoffier added raspberry puree to the recipe and named it after the future Dame Nellie.

PIZZA MARGHERITA

When Queen Margherita, the wife of the Italian king Umberto I, made a visit to Naples in 1889, she couldn't have predicted that her trip would be immortalised in food. But to honour her visit, a chef by the name of Raffaele Esposito created a new pizza that mirrored the Italian tricolour – tomato for the red, basil for the green and mozzarella for the white – and which he named after her royal highness.



PAVLOVA

Australia and New Zealand have slugged it out for decades over which is the country of origin of the meringue-based dessert. What's not in doubt is that its inherent lightness is a nod to the similarly light Russian ballerina Anna Pavlova in whose honour it was named. The pud first appeared on Antipodean restaurant menus in 1926, the year of her first tour Down Under.



Global star Pavlova performed 4,000 times in countless countries



BEEF WELLINGTON

This wasn't created in honour of Wellington's victory over Napoleon at Waterloo in 1815; beef wrapped in pastry was already on the menu at that time, especially in France where it was known as *filet de boeuf en croûte*. Food historian Leah Hyslop suggests that its new name was a snook-cocking Anglicisation of French cuisine, "a timely patriotic rebranding of a trendy continental dish".

BEEF STROGANOFF

This meal has many origin stories, but two, both relating to the Russian Stroganov dynasty, are the most popular. The first is that Charles Briere, an employee in a Stroganov kitchen, won a cooking contest with the dish in 1891. The second, from a few decades earlier, recalls how the chef to Count Grigory Stroganov solved the problem of what to cook his toothless boss. A meal with soft mushrooms and tender steak was one with which the Count's gnasher-free mouth could cope.



WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Did we miss out a better foodie flatterer? Know anyone who paid tribute in truffles or used curry flavour to curry favour?

Email: editor@historyrevealed.com



IN PICTURES
BUTLIN'S

AT A GLANCE

Thrill-seekers ride a rollercoaster at Skegness in May 1936, shortly after it opened – the first Butlin's. Though his wasn't Britain's earliest holiday camp, the entrepreneur's experience with fairgrounds and amusement parks helped him create a new breed of British seaside break.

BRAVO BUTLIN'S

Good-value holidays for all – that was the promise of Butlin's camps, reflecting a sea change in leisure for the masses during the 20th century

HOOPLA HERO

From modest beginnings, Billy Butlin pursued his dream: to offer enjoyable, affordable holidays for all



THE BRAINS BEHIND BUTLIN'S

Born in South Africa in 1899, Billy Butlin grew up in England – travelling with his mother's family's fair – and Canada before buying his own hoopla stall after World War I. Finding success with fairground stalls, in 1927 Billy founded an amusement park in Skegness, where he introduced Europe's first dodgems – and where he went on to build his first holiday camp in 1936.

FORECAST: FUN

"A week's holiday for a week's wages." That was the early promise of a Butlin's break, and it was ideally timed: the 1938 Holidays with Pay Act meant that working-class families across Britain were, for the first time, able to afford holidays. At Butlin's, a week's break cost about the same as the average weekly wage: £3 10s (£3.50). This 1952 poster sells the big idea – of affordable family fun in the sun.



CHORUS OF APPROVAL

Billy Butlin joins in with a sing-along in 1947 in Clacton-on-Sea. This was his second camp, built in 1938; following the success of the Skegness venture, Butlin formed a limited company in 1937 to raise capital to invest in more sites. Shares sold out within five minutes.



CAMPS FEATURED DODGEMS, TRAINS AND EVEN AN AIRPORT



BETTER TOGETHER

Campers pedal off from the Clacton camp on 'sociable bikes' – side-by-side cycles – probably in the late forties. Getting visitors involved with group activities was a big part of Billy's idea; his original 1936 brochure promoted "free tennis, bowls, bathing, putting green, boating and billiards".



CHALET PALS

Two women enjoy a cuppa in their chalet in 1939. Butlin's 1936 brochure promised "running water, electric light... snowy white sheets and fleecy warm blankets. Floors are carpeted" – a far cry from the spartan 'pioneer camps' that came before. One of the original chalets is now Grade II listed.



IN PICTURES BUTLIN'S

NAVAL GAZING

On the outbreak of World War II, all camps were requisitioned by the war ministry. Here, navy recruits sling hammocks at HMS *Royal Arthur*, formerly Butlin's Holiday Camp at Skegness, where the beer garden was used as a sick bay. Butlin was asked to complete his new camp at Filey and build two more at Ayr and Pwllheli for the armed forces. After the war was over, he bought them all back.

GETTY X5 - PRESS ASSOCIATION XI, TOP-FOUO XI

**PRINCE PHILIP
STAYED AT BUTLIN'S
CAMP IN PWLLHELI
DURING WORLD WAR II**



CATCHING THE RAYS

Women soak up the sun by the pool at Skegness soon after the camp reopened post-war in May 1946. Despite the damage resulting from military use and bombing – the Skegness camp suffered 52 hits – Butlin's was open for business almost as soon as the conflict was over, offering a chance for Britain's weary people to recover.

HI-DE-HI!

Redcoats quickly became known as the beaming face of Butlin's – and were a huge factor in the camps' boom



"GOOD MORNING, CAMPERS!"

A Redcoat broadcasts the 7:45am wake-up call to the Filey camp in July 1946. The Redcoats evolved from Butlin's plan to help shy guests in his Skegness camp to mix. He asked Norman Bradford, a jolly engineer on his staff, to break the ice by telling after-dinner jokes, then getting guests to shake hands with their neighbours. The Redcoat was born.



REDDY FOR ACTION

A pair of Redcoats perform to passengers aboard a transport trailer at Skegness in 1955. The first Redcoats comprised nine cheerful young men and women hand-picked by Billy himself, who kitted them out in the trademark red blazers – reputedly inspired by the uniforms of Canadian mounties that Butlin recalled from his youth.



CHILD'S PLAY

A Redcoat comforts a tearful tot in Filey in 1953. Redcoats refereed wrestling, led sing-songs and taught waterskiing – as well as entertaining legions of children while their parents enjoyed a well-earned break. Former Butlin's employees include Jimmy Tarbuck, Johnny Ball, and Jimmy Perry and David Croft, writers of sitcom *Hi-de-Hi!*



BUTLIN'S BUCCANEERS

A pirate captain leads his motley juvenile crew around the Filey camp in 1953. A sense of humour was essential for staff at the camps: Redcoats dressed as Captain Blood were regularly chased into the pool by overexcited children. As an early recruitment leaflet specified: "A Redcoat is a guide, philosopher and friend... a member of a Happy Gang."

FEEDING THE 5,000

The cost of a Butlin's holiday initially included all meals – and with thousands staying at peaks times by the sixties, that meant chefs cooking up perhaps 10,000 meals, split over a couple of sittings, three times a day. A year's shopping list might add up to 3.5 million eggs, 100 tons of sausages and 20 million cups of tea.





THE ULTRA-MODERN SKEGNESS MONORAIL REACHED... 15MPH



HURTLING INTO THE FUTURE

Keeping pace with modern style, a monorail whizzes above Minehead in 1967. Butlin's was riding high: it took 1 million bookings in 1972. But the boom in overseas package holidays soon took its toll. Butlin's concentrated its efforts on three resorts: Bognor Regis, Minehead and Billy's original site, Skegness.

ALAMY X2, GETTY X2

THAT'S ENTERTAINMENT

Popular games and shows at Butlin's evolved over the decades



A RIGHT OLD KNEES-UP

In the early years of the camps, crowds gathered to enjoy simple pleasures, admiring beauty queens, bonny babies and - yes - knobbly knees. These fine pins were competing for the prize at a 1947 contest.

SHAKE A LEG

Fresh air and outdoor exercise were key parts of the Butlin's credo. Mass keep-fit sessions and ball games were well attended, and other al-fresco pursuits pulled in the crowds: these holidaymakers are getting in the swing of things at a country-dancing event at Skegness just weeks before the outbreak of war in 1939.



STARR IN THE MAKING

From the early years, Butlin's booked big showbiz names and helped launch others. Laurel and Hardy, Bruce Forsyth and Benny Hill appeared, and Status Quo formed at the Minehead resort. Here, Ringo Starr (second left) performs with Rory Storm and the Hurricanes in 1961 at Skegness, where he was playing in 1962 when he was poached by the Beatles.

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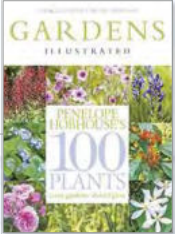
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The doctor will see you now

The story of medicine is long and gruesome yet, from trepanning to transplants, it continues to provide humankind's most spectacular advances

Muscles to organs, nervous system to blood circulation, the human body is puzzlingly complex. How to look after it when something

goes wrong has been a lesson lasting thousands of years, and there's still so much we don't understand.

To unravel the story of medicine – with its roots in prehistoric times, boasting some of the greatest minds of antiquity and witnessing an explosion of advances in the last 200 years – is a formidable challenge. From the first experiments with trepanning to the sophisticated operations and

pharmaceutical drugs we benefit from today, it spans civilisations around the world over several millennia, and across countless fields of medicine and physiology.

“There’s still so much that we don’t understand”

In order to give a small justice to this rich story, it is important to explore some key fields, such as surgery, nursing and anatomy; some of the major developments like germ theory and anaesthetics; as well as the physicians who led the way, chief of whom

was the ‘father of medicine’, the Ancient Greek Hippocrates. Hold tight, as this whistle-stop tour starts its expedition through humankind's endless pursuit for medical mastery...

A 14th-century doctor performs trepanation (see Surgery, page 72) – where a hole is drilled in the head

HOLE IN THE HEAD

Dozens of prehistoric skulls have been found with trepanation holes. Several have signs that the **skulls were healing**, so it is thought many survived the surgery.

Free of germs and with state-of-the-art equipment, modern operating theatres are very different to what ancient doctors worked with

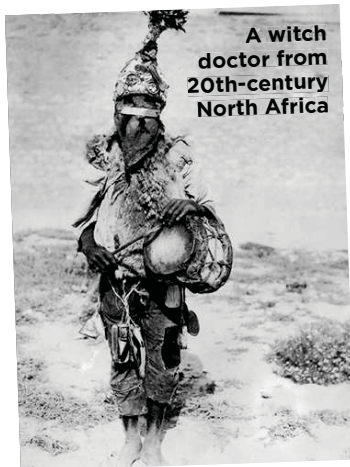
FATHER OF MEDICINE

Ancient Greece was by no means the birthplace of medicine. Even in prehistoric times, there is evidence that people were experimenting with herbs to treat illness, while the early cultures of China, India, Babylonia and particularly Egypt were developing their own techniques. Yet it is a Greek who is today considered the 'father of medicine': Hippocrates of Cos.

Little is known about him – in fact, he may have been several men – but Hippocrates represents a move from superstition and magic towards reason and the examination of the body. Working in the fifth century BC, he believed a human was made up of four 'humours' (blood, phlegm, yellow bile and black bile) and diseases were caused by an imbalance between them. So to diagnose a patient, it was necessary for Hippocrates to analyse such elements as their faeces, mucus, vomit and earwax. Humorism is defunct now, but it was the overarching belief of the human anatomy until the 19th century.

And where ancient medicine is commonly regarded as barbaric, dangerous and ill-informed, Hippocrates is the forerunner of ethical, caring medical practice. Doctors still take the Hippocratic Oath, promising to work for "the benefit of the sick, and will abstain from every voluntary act of mischief and corruption".

A fragment of the oath, supposedly written by Hippocrates



A witch doctor from 20th-century North Africa

FAITH HEALING

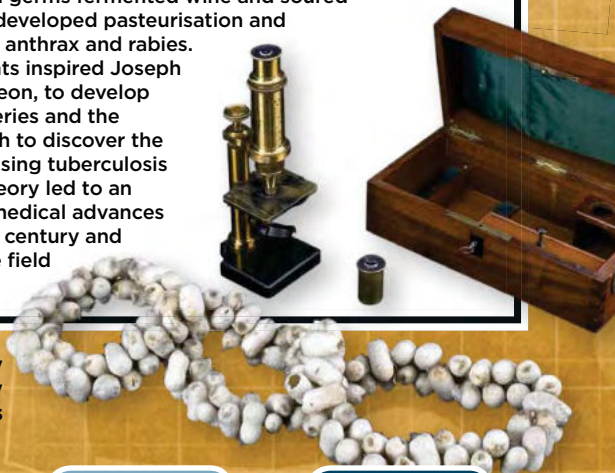
While Hippocrates and his humours hoped to explain maladies physically, there was still a strong belief in the power of faith healing, where divine power is called upon to cure a person. Shamans and witch doctors have existed since antiquity, using charms and chants to lure out evil spirits from a body, and early physicians were likely to be priests, who would commune with gods of medicine.

Faith healing long remained a part of medical practices. For centuries, the monarchs of England and France claimed to have a divine power to cure the sick – the 'royal touch'. Charles II supposedly touched some 90,000 people to relieve them of the 'king's evil' (or scrofula, a disease that usually went away without treatment). And today, people still flock to Lourdes, France, believing in the healing powers of the waters, after a vision of Mary was seen at the spot in 1858.

GERM THEORY

Not until the 19th century was germ theory – stating that some diseases are caused by microorganisms – finally adopted. In the 1670s, Dutch scientist Antonie van Leeuwenhoek had identified bacteria, which paved the way for the early 19th-century Italian Agostino Bassi to prove a silkworm disease (ravishing the silk industry at the time) was caused by a fungus.

Germ theory was established in the 1860s by French chemist Louis Pasteur, who proved germs fermented wine and soured milk. From that, he developed pasteurisation and inoculations against anthrax and rabies. Pasteur's experiments inspired Joseph Lister, a British surgeon, to develop antiseptics for surgeries and the German Robert Koch to discover the microorganisms causing tuberculosis and cholera. This theory led to an exponential rise in medical advances throughout the 19th century and forever changed the field of medicine.



The microscope used by Louis Pasteur to study strings of silkworms

TIMELINE

c2650 BC

Imhotep, Ancient Egyptian physician

Credited with some of the first medical texts, Imhotep was a powerful figure of the Third Dynasty. He is linked to the 'Edwin Smith papyrus' – an early medical treatise on how to treat wounds surgically and without magic. He was later worshipped as a god of medicine.

c1750 BC

The Code of Hammurabi

Within the 282 laws of Ancient Mesopotamia inscribed on the Code of Hammurabi are some of the first rulings concerning medical practices. They highlighted that physicians should be paid five to ten "shekels" for their service, but could be punished if their patients died.

c1750 BC

Using divination to cure illnesses

Inspecting stars or animal organs (divination) were also key ideas in Mesopotamia. This model of a sheep's liver would have been used to diagnose patients.



c1500 BC

Acupuncture in China

Although it is thought to have been devised centuries earlier, pictures from the Shang Dynasty show that acupuncture was practiced at this time. Moxibustion was also used – where cones of dried leaves were burned on the body to relieve pain.

c800 BC

A golden age of Indian medicine

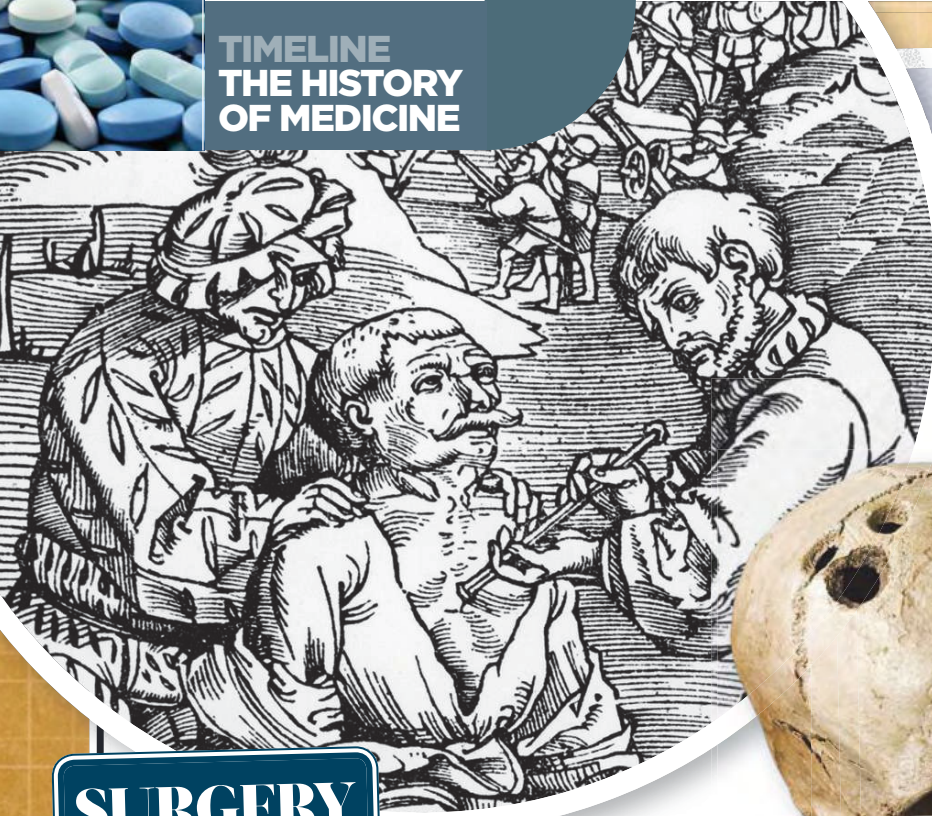
The still-existing traditional Hindu medicine *Ayurveda* flourished. Two of its most important practitioners, Charaka and Sushruta, classified diseases, promoted healthy lifestyles and diets and are credited with writing influential texts on healing drugs and surgery.

c350 BC



The first hospitals?

In Ancient Greece, temples were built to Asclepius, a god of medicine. The sick would sleep in them to be cured.



SURGERY

Going under the surgeon's knife is a daunting prospect today, so spare a thought for those who required surgery before sterilisation, precision tools and anaesthetics. Patients could, and regularly did, die from the shock of the pain of early surgeries, or at the least were left disfigured.

The oldest-known surgical procedure is trepanning, or drilling a hole in the head, which goes back to prehistoric times. This may have had a practical effect – to relieve pressure on the skull after an injury – but it could have also been used to give a trapped demon a hole to escape, or so they believed. The ancient cultures were no strangers to surgery, with Aztecs dismembering sacrificial victims and the Egyptians performing mummifications, while the Babylonian Code of Hammurabi

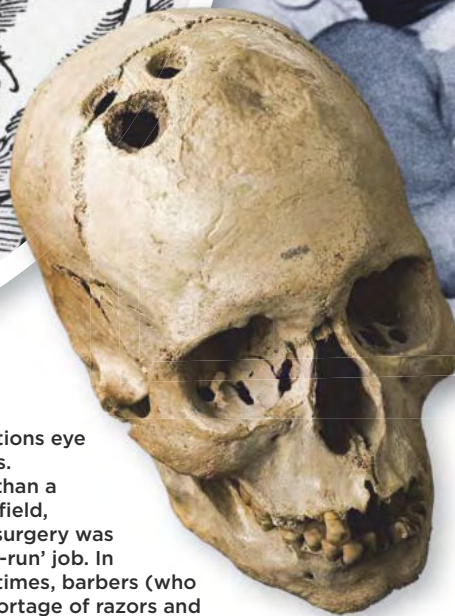
even mentions eye operations.

Rather than a specialist field, however, surgery was a 'cut-and-run' job. In medieval times, barbers (who had no shortage of razors and

knives) were called upon as battlefield surgeons, which became so common that, in 1540, Henry VIII granted a charter for the Company of Barber Surgeons.

As understanding of anatomy and anaesthetics grew in the 19th and 20th centuries, surgery became a skilled profession. Intricate operations – such as heart transplants, first performed in 1967 – which would have been inconceivable to ancient surgeons like Galen (see Anatomy, page 74), were possible.

“Patients could die from the shock of the pain”



GOOD HEARTED

Louis Washkansky, a 53-year-old grocer in South Africa was the first recipient of a heart transplant in 1967. The operation was a success but he died 18 days later from pneumonia.



CUTTING CADAVERS

Italian surgeon Mondino De'Luzzi came to prominence in the early 14th century for his dissections of bodies – his work on anatomy remained the benchmark for over 200 years.

SURGICAL SNAPSHOTS

TOP LEFT: A barber surgeon working on a 16th-century battlefield
LEFT: This Bronze Age skull was found with trepanning holes

ABOVE: Louis Washkansky, after the first heart transplant
TOP RIGHT: Dr Barnard performed the transplant
RIGHT: A page from Mondino De'Luzzi's work on anatomy from the 14th-century



AD 161

The great Galen

Born in Turkey to Greek parents, the physician Galen began practicing in Rome. He carried out innovative surgeries, proving the arteries carry blood and the brain controls muscles.

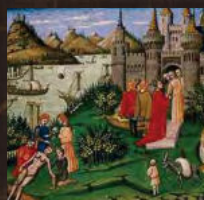


c400 AD

Dark Ages

Despite the works of influential thinkers such as Hippocrates or Galen – as well as ongoing advances in the Islamic world – a period of medical stagnation occurred in Europe. The belief that diseases were punishments for sin intensified, leading to a strong reliance on saints and relics.

c800 AD



Salerno school

The world's first medical school opens in Salerno, Italy. Both men and women could study medicine, as well as philosophy and law.

c1000

Leading texts

Two prominent physicians Albucasis from Córdoba (Spain) and Persian Avicenna both write medical textbooks and become influential in medical schools around Europe for the next 500 years. Avicenna suggests using wine as a dressing, which is widely adopted.

1346-53

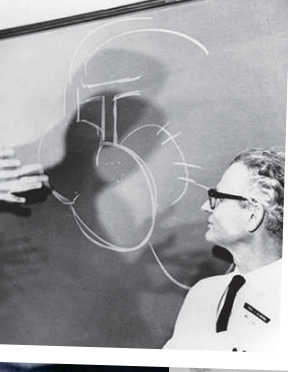
Black Death

As tens of millions were dying in the Black Death pandemic, wildly disparate causes and cures emerged. One account blamed the position of the planets, while many claimed it was divine retribution. A supposed method of preventing infected air from spreading was to break wind in jars.

1543

Advances with anatomy

During the Renaissance, medical advances proliferated, thanks to a greater knowledge of anatomy. This was possible after Belgian Andreas Vesalius published his ground-breaking descriptions and illustrations of the anatomy of the human body.



SURGICAL TOOLS

The instruments of surgery over the years bear a striking resemblance to tools of torture and, indeed, surgery could be worse than any means of torture. When the future King Henry V was shot below the eye with an arrow, a special corkscrew device was created to twist it out from his skull. Hammers and chisels were a regular feature as well as bone saws, which were equally savage. In 1830, a German doctor named Bernhard Heine invented a special saw that worked in the same fashion as a chainsaw.

Yet, one instrument has remained remarkably unchanged over the years. In Ancient Rome, scalpels were used to make incisions, and they were essentially the same shape and style as those used in modern theatres.

A CUT ABOVE

This set, containing a bone saw, knives, scalpels and forceps, was made by Weiss of London - who were appointed "Razor Makers to the King" by William IV.



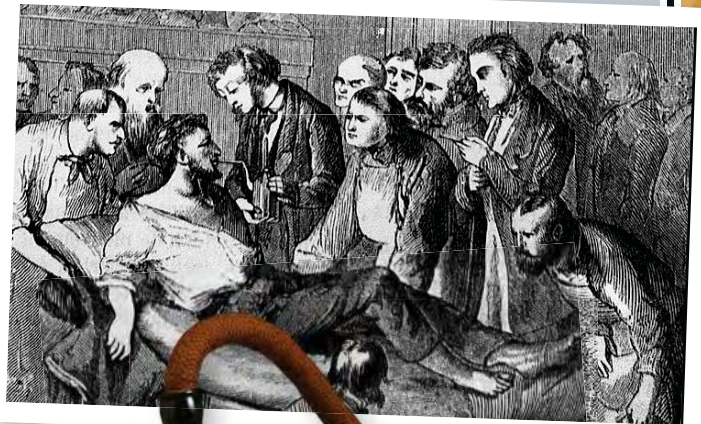
Whether it be the 19th-century amputation set (above) or Heine's bone-cutting osteotome (left), historic surgical tools look extremely menacing

ANAESTHETICS

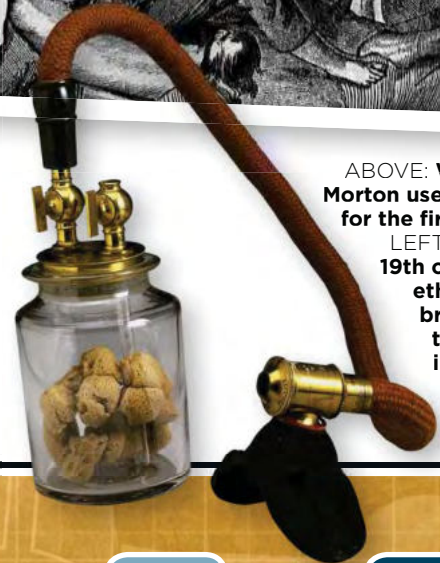
There was a Chinese surgeon in the late second century AD named Hua Tuo, who performed operations using a mixture of wine and hemp to prevent his patients feeling pain. It is the first recorded instance of a physician using an anaesthetic (though the practice may have existed before then). It wasn't widely used however, and remained that way for centuries. Even as surgeries were advancing during the Renaissance, operations were not always considered a wise option as the pain was too great. With no anaesthetic whatsoever, patients were left to grit their teeth and bare it.

Drugs and herbs had been used as pain killers since antiquity, especially opium, and acupuncture in China was believed to have anaesthetic qualities. In the 19th century, however, chemical alternatives started to appear. The first recorded successful use of ether during an operation took place in 1846 by an American dentist, William Morton. Weeks after that, it was used for a leg amputation. A year later, a Scottish doctor named James Young Simpson discovered chloroform to be a strong anaesthetic. He invited friends to his house to test it, only for them to wake up the next morning realising the substance had knocked them out.

Along with the growth of antiseptics, anaesthetics made surgeries much safer.



ABOVE: William Morton uses ether for the first time
LEFT: In the 19th century, ether was breathed through inhalers



1552

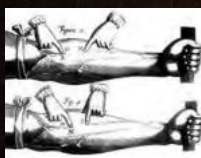
Modern surgery

Ambroise Paré becomes surgeon to the French king. He is hailed as the 'father of modern surgery' for developing a new way to treat wounds. Rather than cauterising open injuries with burning oil, he applied a mixture of egg yolk, rose oil and turpentine.

1628

Blood circulation

Englishman William Harvey was the first to describe the circulation of blood around the body. It was previously thought there were two blood systems in the body.



1676

Microbiology

Much like Galileo's telescope opening the night sky to exploration, Dutch scientist Antonie van Leeuwenhoek's improvements on the microscope allowed for advances in medicine. His discovery of bacteria answered many unknowns when it came to treating diseases.

1757

Stopping scurvy

With hygiene improving, attention was turned to the health of soldiers and sailors, who still suffered the most from disease and injury. British naval surgeon James Lind published his recommendation that sailors must eat fresh fruit and citrus juice to prevent scurvy. It was an impressive success.

1796

The first vaccine

In an attempt to treat smallpox, Edward Jenner invents the vaccination and tests it on a young boy. The vaccine leads to the end of the disease.



1800

Homeopathy

As traditional medicine continued in China and India, alternative treatments were developed in Europe, including homeopathy by Samuel Hahnemann. With his principle of "like cures like", Hahnemann believed a substance that causes symptoms can also cure them.

TIMELINE THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE

SACRED BODY

Cutting up bodies was condemned in many civilisations as it was **seen as a desecration**, so knowledge of anatomy was small until Andreas Vesalius' strikingly accurate illustrations.

THE STRUCTURE OF THE HUMAN BODY
Illustrations from Andreas Vesalius's 1543 book show the muscles and brain, as well as an anatomy lesson performed by the physician

ANATOMY

For some 1,300 years, the authority when it came to anatomy was the Greek physician Galen. Working in Rome in the second century AD, he was able to study the wounds of the gladiators, but the bulk of his research was achieved by dissecting animals. Cutting up the human body was forbidden in Rome. He corrected several mistakes that were commonly held – the most important of which was his demonstration that the arteries carried blood, not air – but his work didn't take into account the differences between the animals he was dissecting and humans.

Galen went unopposed until the 16th century, when Andreas Vesalius, a young doctor from Brussels, published his pivotal work on anatomy, *De humani corporis fabrica* ('On the Fabric of the Human Body') in 1543. The esteemed artist Leonardo da Vinci had made several accurate drawings of the human body earlier but they were never published.

With Vesalius's detailed illustrations, medicine advanced in leaps and bounds. Medical schools began performing dissections in large theatres for teaching purposes, beginning at the University of Padua where Vesalius taught, and his own student, William Harvey, would go on to make ground-breaking descriptions of the circulation of blood.

In the 16th century, Belgian physician Andreas Vesalius changed medicine forever with his work on anatomy

1807

Battlefield surgery

In a time before widely used anaesthetics, surgery had to be as quick as possible to limit pain. A surgeon in Napoleon's army, Dominique-Jean Larrey, improved conditions on the battlefield with field hospitals and ambulance services. He also treated the enemy wounded.

1816

The stethoscope

Another Frenchman and military doctor René Laënnec gave physicians a new way to examine their patients, with his invention of the stethoscope.



c1850

Cells and disease

Up until this time, Hippocrates' humours were still widely understood to cause disease. Prussian Rudolf Virchow, one of the 19th century's most important physicians, ended this belief with his cell theory – he claimed illnesses began in individual cells rather than organs in general.

1854

Clean water

When English doctor John Snow investigated a cholera outbreak in London, he came to the conclusion that the disease began with dirty water, a notion that supported germ theory. His changes to water and waste systems led to a improvements in hygiene in Britain, and then the world.

1877

Tropical medicine

As British subjects travelled more, British physicians began to take more interest in illnesses from other countries. Patrick Manson, who was working in China, was the first to discover that a mosquito can pass on a harmful parasite. It was hugely significant in treating malaria.

1895

X-rays

When physicist Wilhelm Röntgen discovered x-rays, the benefits to diagnosis were instant. A doctor could carry out an internal examination without surgery.



NURSING

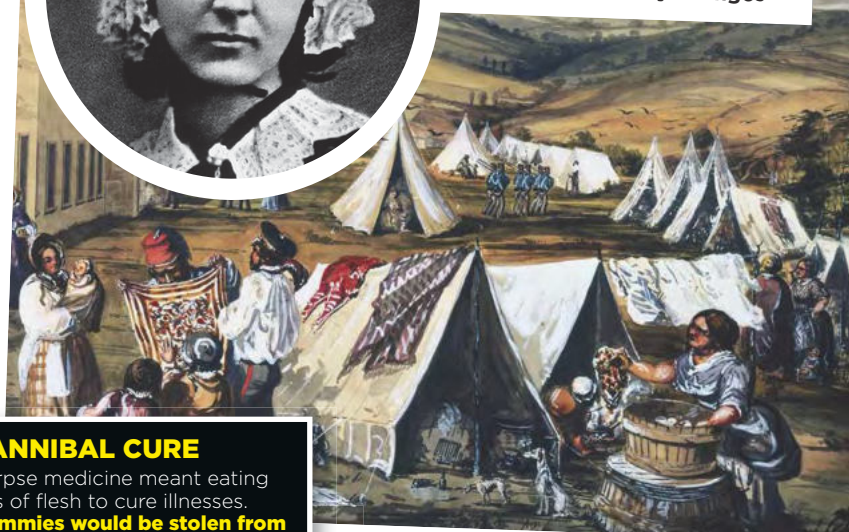
Although it is often said that nursing began with Florence Nightingale and the Crimean War, it has always been a part of medicine – in the Bible, a woman named Phoebe is referred to as treating the ailments of men and women. Monks and nuns regularly served as nurses in medieval Europe, when it was common for the sick to seek help in monasteries and convents.

Nursing, however, was not a true profession. As Nightingale recalled, it was done by “those who were too old, too weak, too drunken, too dirty, too stupid or too bad to do anything else”. If not being treated in a hospital, it was considered the responsibility of family and friends to care for a sick person. That changed during the Crimean War of 1853-56, when she was sent to Turkey to tend the wounded British soldiers. By sanitising the wards, feeding the sick properly and making nightly rounds with her famous lamp, Nightingale’s work was recognised in the newspapers – the ‘Lady with the Lamp’ lit the way for nurses worldwide. She wrote several influential tracts concerning the state of hospitals and proper nursing, and schools were established, beginning with one Nightingale herself set up at St Thomas’ Hospital in London.

“The Lady with the Lamp lit the way for nurses”



Florence Nightingale was horrified by how soldiers were treated in the Crimean War and made revolutionary changes



CANNIBAL CURE

Corpse medicine meant eating bits of flesh to cure illnesses. **Mummies would be stolen from Egypt** to grind into powder to treat headaches, while Ancient Romans believed the blood of gladiators could cure epilepsy.

LEECHES

The medical world continues to make huge strides in technology, drugs and treatments yet some the old ways continue to serve a purpose. The first uses of leeches for bloodletting come from both Egypt and India some 2,500 years ago, and they are still used in hospital today to improve circulation after reconstructive surgery.

For centuries, bloodletting was seen as a quick way to restore the balance of the four humours (see Father of Medicine, page 71) or to remove impure blood from the sick. In the 19th century, the practice came into vogue in Europe and America, so leeches were bought in massive quantities. It is thought that 5-6 million were used every year in Paris alone.

A 16th-century king hopes several leeches will cure him



ODD REMEDIES

Not every ‘advance’ in medicine has been for the good of humankind. Highly poisonous mercury was a favoured ointment in the ancient world and it enjoyed a resurgence in the Renaissance as a cure for syphilis. Other harmful substances sold as medicines, some as late as the 20th century, include arsenic, heroin and cocaine. The latter was an ingredient in French chemist Angelo Mariani’s health tonic ‘Vin Mariani’, created in the 1860s.

Animals have been called upon to treat the sick too, often to make the supreme sacrifice. In the 16th century, children were advised to eat rotting mice to stop wetting the bed, dung has been used to cure all manner of ailments, and a cooked owl was seen as a cure for gout in medieval times.



Two spurious medicines: ground Egyptian mummy powder and mercury

1898



New element

Further advances were possible thanks to the work in radioactivity of Marie and Pierre Curie, and their discovery of a new element, radium.

1921

Discovering insulin

Although doctors and scientists had been working in similar areas for years before, it was the Canadian Frederick Banting and medical student Charles Best who identified insulin. Within a year, it was used to successfully treat a teenage boy with diabetes, and it has since saved many lives.

1928

Accidental discovery

Another discovery was penicillin, by the Scottish bacteriologist Alexander Fleming. He was studying influenza when he realised mould had grown on a culture he was working on. The mould stopped bacteria from growing so Fleming developed his discovery further.

1939-45

Treating tetanus

The infectious disease tetanus, which causes spasms, was an ancient scourge and during World War I, it was a problem in the trenches. A vaccination was developed in the twenties but its use was not fully realised until World War II, when it was used to treat soldiers’ wounds.

1953



Unlocking our DNA

James Watson and Francis Crick’s discovery of the structure of DNA led to remarkable medical advances in the field of genetics.

1955

Preventing polio

The number of 20th-century medical discoveries are far too many to mention, but a significant finding was a vaccine for polio – a horrible disease that attacks the nervous system – by American Jonas Salk. Since, tens of thousands of children have been spared from the painful disease.



LEWIS AND CLARK

It was an 8,000-mile mission into the unknown.

Pat Kinsella follows the men that canoed uphill across a continent to unite America with its manifest destiny...



SUPERSTOCK XI, ALAMY XI

GO WEST, YOUNG MEN
The expedition's punishing river and mountain journey brought them into contact with many Native American tribes

“The first white men of your people who came to our country were named Lewis and Clark. **They brought many things that our people had never seen. They talked straight. These men were very kind.**”

Chief Joseph of the Nez Percé





GREAT ADVENTURES LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION

President Thomas Jefferson was a man with a vision. When serendipity gifted the United States a vast swathe of new and unexplored territory, he immediately sent a handpicked team of soldiers and frontiersmen across the Mississippi and into the void beyond, to explore North America's longest river, the mysterious Missouri, and push his newborn nation's horizons as far as they could go.

The 35-man expedition was spearheaded by Jefferson's personal secretary and, besides surviving whatever the wilderness threw at them – including bone-crunching rapids, mountains, grizzly bears and unknown tribes – the explorers had to become cartographers, journalists and scientists on the hoof. Their journey is one of the most celebrated feats of endurance and discovery in the history of the US. Indeed, it was a crucial part of the jigsaw puzzle that pieced the country together in the first place.

TEAM AMERICA

In late 1803, the United States of America suddenly doubled in size when Napoleon –

preparing to recommence war with Britain – flogged the country 828,000 square miles of land at a bargain price, in a flash sale known as the Louisiana Purchase.

Little was known about this immense territory, which sprawled across land that now forms all or part of 15 modern-day states, other than that it offered the ambitious young nation a springboard for further exploration and expansion – potentially all the way to the west coast.

This brought the realisation of Manifest Destiny (the belief that the US would and should ultimately span the continent from Atlantic to Pacific) a significant stride closer – a concept that horrified Britain and Spain. But Europe was embroiled in the Napoleonic Wars, and Jefferson acted swiftly. He founded the Corps of Discovery and commissioned a task force to explore and chart the vast wilderness that had suddenly become bolted onto the US.

To posterity, the Corps of Discovery Expedition is better known by the names of

the two men who led it – Captain Meriwether Lewis and Second Lieutenant William Clark. Their mission was mammoth. Besides mapping the new territory, they were tasked with

making contact with the myriad tribes of

Native Americans that lived along the Missouri River, and establishing US sovereignty over these people and their land – by peaceful means if possible (but they carried serious firepower just in case).

In addition, they were seeking the Northwest Passage, a navigable river route across the continent that Jefferson and many others desperately hoped existed. And they had a broad scientific goal too, to study the area's unfamiliar flora and fauna. It was a near-impossible challenge, but Jefferson knew just the man for the job.

Since 1801, Lewis, a former soldier, had worked as an aide and personal secretary to the President, who considered him an extraordinarily capable man. A student of world exploration and the western frontier, Jefferson earmarked Lewis as leader for the expedition

200

The number of dogs eaten by the party (only Seaman, Lewis's Newfoundland, completed the expedition)



1 14 MAY 1804 Camp Dubois

After spending the winter training on the east bank of the Mississippi, Clark and the main expedition team depart Camp Dubois (near present-day Wood River, Illinois), paddling canoes up the Missouri to meet Lewis at St Charles. Together they set off up the Missouri River on 21 May. Four days later they pass the village of La Charrette, noted as the last white settlement on the river.

2 20 AUGUST 1804 Floyd's Bluff

Sergeant Charles Floyd falls ill and dies (likely from a ruptured appendix). Remarkably, he is the only man lost during the entire expedition. The party marks the grave with a cedar post and names the spot Floyd's Bluff and a nearby waterway Floyd River in his honour.

3 24 OCTOBER 1804 Fort Mandan

Present-day Washburn, North Dakota. The party reaches a Mandan village, opposite which they build Fort Mandan and settle for the winter. Here they employ Toussaint Charbonneau and his wife Sacagawea, who gives birth to a son. The family accompanies them for the rest of the expedition.

4 25 APRIL 1805 Missouri meets Yellowstone

18 days after leaving Fort Mandan, the party reaches the confluence of the Missouri with the Yellowstone River.

5 AUGUST 1805 Headwaters of the Missouri

Lewis meets Shoshone leader Cameahwait, who turns out to be Sacagawea's brother. After establishing Camp Fortunate, they

purchase horses, hire Old Toby as a guide and cross Lemhi Pass.

6 SEPTEMBER 1805 Bitterroot Range

The party traverses the Bitterroot Mountains along the Lolo Trail, almost starving in the process, but eventually overcoming the Continental Divide.

7 6–9 OCTOBER 1805 Clearwater River

The party encounters a friendly tribe of Nez Percé, who agree to look after their horses. Five dugout canoes are built for the trip to the ocean.

8 18 NOVEMBER 1805 Pacific Ocean

After canoeing down the Clearwater, Snake and Columbia rivers, the expedition reaches

the Pacific Ocean at the mouth of the Columbia River. They build Fort Clatsop on the south bank, where they sit out the winter.

9 10 JUNE 1806 Camp Chopunnish

Having left Fort Clatsop in late March, the party arrives back at the Bitterroot Mountains to find them still covered in snow and impossible to cross. They split into two groups, with Lewis leading one party up the Blackfoot River and Clark leading another along the Bitterroot River.

10 6 JULY 1806 Clark's party

Clark's group crosses the Continental Divide at Gibbons Pass, travels on to Yellowstone River and discovers Pompey's Tower (now Pompey's Pillar).



POINTS WEST
Clark's compass, which helped him navigate the route, is now held at the Smithsonian, Washington DC

MISSION IMPASSABLE
The keelboat used for the first 2,000 miles. On several occasions it had to be back-breakingly hauled upstream

even as he conceptualised it. He then personally prepared Lewis for the task ahead by arranging expert

instruction in medicine, geography, astronomy and navigation, and giving him access to his own extensive library.

On 5 July 1803, two days after the Louisiana Purchase was made public, Lewis left

Washington DC and travelled to Pittsburgh to begin organising supplies and hiring men. He chose his old military commander Clark as joint leader, and tasked him with recruiting the rest of the team, requesting bachelors who were good hunters and experienced in wilderness survival. In total, 33 men were engaged, and they spent the winter of 1803-04 training at Camp Dubois, on the east bank of the Mississippi (see 1 on the map below).

THE MAIN PLAYERS

MERIWETHER LEWIS

Presidential aide, soldier and explorer. Joint leader of the Corps of Discovery. Became Governor of Upper Louisiana in 1807. Died from gunshot wounds (probably self-inflicted) in 1809.



WILLIAM CLARK

Soldier, explorer, Indian agent, territorial governor and slave owner. Recruited as joint leader of the Corps. Later became Governor of Missouri Territory and a Superintendent of Indian Affairs.



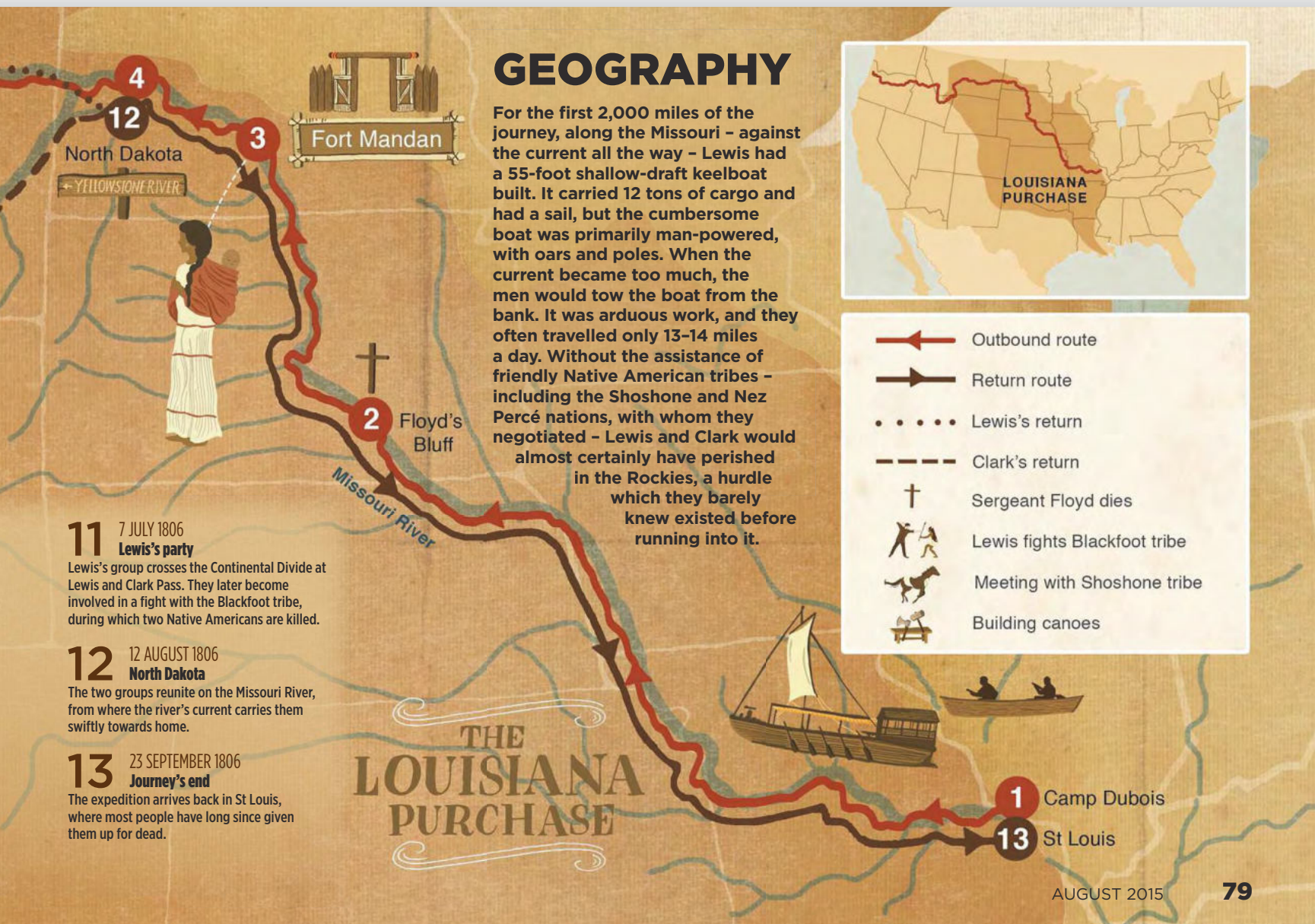
SACAGAWEA

Became invaluable to the expedition as a translator, guide and de facto peacemaker (her presence signalled to Native Americans that the expedition came in peace).



OLD TOBY

Real name Pikee Queenah (Swooping Eagle). A war chief of the Tuziyammo (Big Lodge) band of Western Shoshone, he led Lewis and Clark across the Continental Divide, guiding them along the Lolo Trail.





GREAT ADVENTURES LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION

In May 1804, the expedition set off from the confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. The men travelled up the Missouri, paddling canoes and a keelboat against the flow, as they would for the next 2,000 miles. The going was slow and tough but, despite several disciplinary issues (stealing, drunkenness and dereliction of duty – all punished by flogging), steady progress was made. Unbeknown to Lewis and Clark, however, their fortunes could have been very different.

PUSHING BOUNDARIES

Although exploring land covered by the Louisiana Purchase was legit, the Discovery Corps Expedition fully intended to venture beyond the territory of the US into turf claimed by Spain. Authorities in New Mexico heard about the plan as early as March 1804 (from US General James Wilkinson, a spy), but it took them until 1 August to try to stop Lewis and Clark. From Santa Fe they dispatched Pedro Vial and José Jarvet, along with 52 soldiers, to intercept the expedition in central Nebraska, but they completely missed the Americans, who'd already gone through.

Oblivious to the fact that they were being chased, the expedition continued. Their first encounter with Native Americans came in early August, when they met representatives from the Oto and Missouri nations. Well prepared, Lewis and Clark were armed with a haul of special silver medallions (called Indian Peace Medals), featuring a portrait of Jefferson and a message of peace and friendship. Handing these out, they engaged in trade with numerous tribes including the Missouris, Omahas, Yankton Sioux and Arikaras.

Early meetings passed without incident, but further upstream the Lakota people were less tolerant of the white-faced intruders, and made considerable demands in return for letting the party continue up the river. Tensions mounted and violence between the two groups almost erupted several times.

By October, the party reached a Mandan village near present-day

Washburn, North Dakota (3). The captains decided to overwinter just across the water from the settlement, building a fort that provoked much interest from the Mandans and their Hidatsa neighbours.

Here Lewis and Clark met Toussaint Charbonneau, a French-Canadian fur trapper with Native American blood, who'd been living with the Hidatsa. They employed Charbonneau as a translator, but it was his pregnant 15-year-old Shoshone wife, Sacagawea, who would prove genuinely invaluable to the success of the expedition.

Sacagawea gave birth to a son, Jean Baptiste Charbonneau, in February 1805, and the baby remained with the party for the duration of the expedition.

In spring, the keelboat was dispatched back down the river with several men, a progress report and some

botanical samples, such as a live prairie dog, a species previously unseen in the east.

Meanwhile, the expedition continued, leaving the fort on 7 April, reaching Yellowstone

River a couple of weeks later (4) and travelling on

through modern Montana. In May, Charbonneau's boat capsized during a storm, spilling crucial supplies and journals into the river, but Sacagawea rescued most of the items, earning respect from the captains. Her value would soon become even more evident.

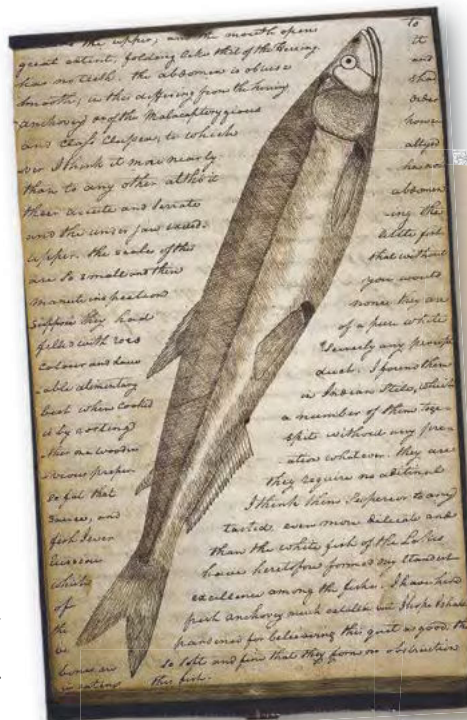
ROCKY ROAD

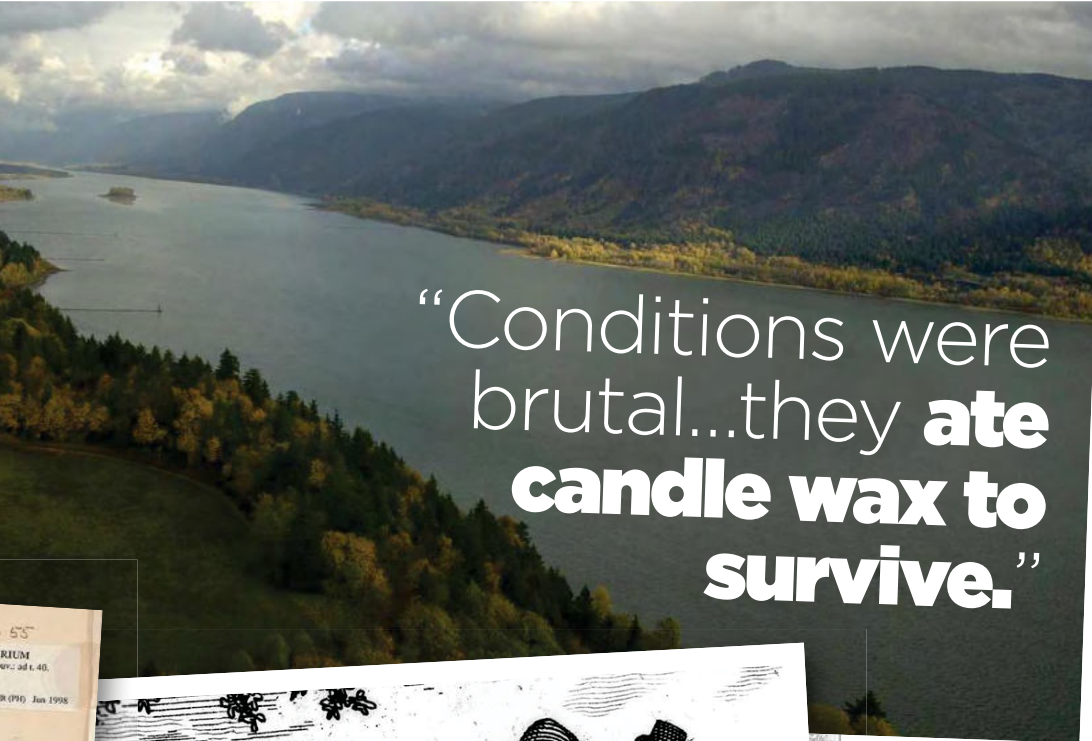
In mid-June, Lewis discovered the Great Falls of the Missouri River while scouting ahead, and soon the expedition arrived at the headwaters of the river. Here they ran up against the Rockies and, as the magnitude of the Continental Divide sank in, hopes of locating the Northwest Passage receded.

On 13 August, Lewis, again scouting ahead, located and crossed the Lemhi Pass and the following day met Cameahwait, a Shoshone leader. Returning to the expedition party, he established Camp Fortunate (5), and a meeting was staged with the Shoshone. During this

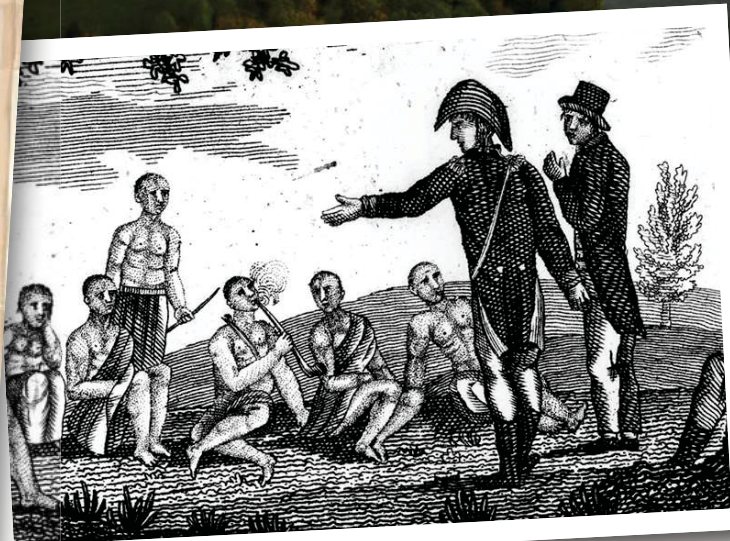
WESTERN QUEST

BELOW: The expedition also had a scientific mission to record new plant and animal species. They sent the first prairie dog that they encountered to Jefferson as a gift; Lewis and Clark hold a council with Omaha and Oto tribes at Council Bluff BOTTOM: Lewis meets the Shoshones RIGHT: The Columbia River, the last leg before the weary party finally reached the Pacific





“Conditions were brutal...they ate candle wax to survive.”



encounter, it transpired that Cameahwait was Sacagawea's brother.

With good relations established, the explorers traded guns, ammunition and uniforms in exchange for horses and a Shoshone guide, Old Toby. The party crossed the Continental Divide through Lemhi Pass on 26 August 1805, at which point they left US territory, passing into

the disputed terrain of Oregon.

In September, Old Toby led them along the Lolo Trail across the Bitterroot Range of the northern Rocky Mountains (6). It took 11 days, and snow was already on the ground. Conditions were brutal and the party resorted to eating candle wax and horse meat to survive.

OCEAN-BOUND

On the other side of the mountain range (7), the expedition party chanced upon a friendly Nez Percé tribe who agreed to look after their horses while the group continued to the coast. After constructing several dugout canoes, on 9 October they set off down the Clearwater, Snake and Columbia rivers.

When Mount Hood loomed into view, the explorers knew they were following in the paddle strokes of William Robert Broughton, a British naval officer who'd explored inland along the Columbia from the Pacific coast in 1792. They sighted the ocean on 7 November and arrived at the river mouth on the 18th.

On the south side of the Columbia (8), the weary party built Fort Clatsop, which would be their home until 23 March 1806, when the long return journey began. More than just an overwinter shelter, Clatsop was a US base in Oregon. Within decades, tens of thousands would join the Oregon Trail and trace the Missouri River, cross the Rockies (albeit via an easier pass) to settle on this land. Manifest Destiny would be fulfilled, with no small debt to the Corps of Discovery Expedition.

They weren't the first people to cross the continent – Scotsman Alexander Mackenzie had done that a decade earlier, across land that's now Canada – but their achievements were extraordinary. They'd made predominantly positive contact with numerous Native American nations, coloured in large chunks of the map of North America and chronicled many species of flora and fauna.

Perhaps their most significant contribution, however, came via something they didn't find – the elusive Northwest Passage that their President had so pinned his hopes on. By discovering the scale of the mountains that divided the continent, this idea could now be cast into the bin of myths about western America, along with talk of llamas and woolly mammoths. 📍

GET HOOKED

READ

Undaunted Courage: Meriwether Lewis, Thomas Jefferson and the Opening of the American West by Steven Ambrose

WATCH

Lewis & Clark: The Journey of the Corps of Discovery by Ken Burns

TRAVEL


Follow in their pioneering footsteps: www.lewisandclarktrail.com

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Should Lewis and Clark's achievements be celebrated more? What was their real legacy?

Email: editor@historyrevealed.com

WHAT HAPPENED NEXT?



The return journey was no less eventful. Travelling upstream along the Columbia, Clearwater and Snake rivers was brutal, but the Nez Percé honoured their promise to look after the horses. The Bitterroot Mountains were snow-covered and impassable, and the expedition party split. Lewis explored the Blackfoot River,

crossed the Continental Divide at what's now known as Lewis and Clark Pass and became involved in a skirmish with a Blackfoot tribe – the one episode of hostility between the expedition and Native Americans. Clark travelled the Bitterroot River, crossed the mountains at Gibbons Pass and explored the Yellowstone

River, where he discovered a feature he called 'Pompey's Tower' after Sacagawea's baby son. The groups met up again on 12 August on the Missouri River, in modern-day North Dakota, and on 23 September they arrived back in St Louis – two years, four months and ten days after they'd left.

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Q&A

YOU ASK, WE ANSWER

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• **WHY DO WE SAY...** 88 • **WHAT IS IT?** 89

OUR EXPERTS

EMILY BRAND

Historian, genealogist and author of *Mr Darcy's Guide to Courtship* (2013)



JULIAN HUMPHRYS

Development Officer for The Battlefields Trust and author



GREG JENNER

Horrible Histories consultant and author of *A Million Years in a Day* (2015)



SANDRA LAWRENCE

Writer and columnist specialising in British heritage subjects



RUPERT MATTHEWS

Author on a range of historical subjects, from ancient to modern



MILES RUSSELL

Author and Senior Lecturer in Archaeology at Bournemouth University



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TRADE SECRET
The ninja deliberately shrouded their methods in myth



WHO WERE THE NINJA?



The original ninja flourished in Japan for a fairly short period of history from about 1450 to around 1680. Given the highly secretive nature of these experts in espionage, assassination and sabotage, it's difficult to be certain about anything very much

concerning the ninja. This was part of a deliberate policy of obfuscation by the ninja themselves. In order to hide their real methods, they invented all sorts of stories about how they did their work. One kept a menagerie of trained birds, rats and other animals that he pretended

to talk to when passing on the results of his work to clients. Others claimed to be able to fly, to hold their breath underwater for hours on end or to be able to transform themselves into insects to gain access to locked rooms and enemy fortresses. **RM**

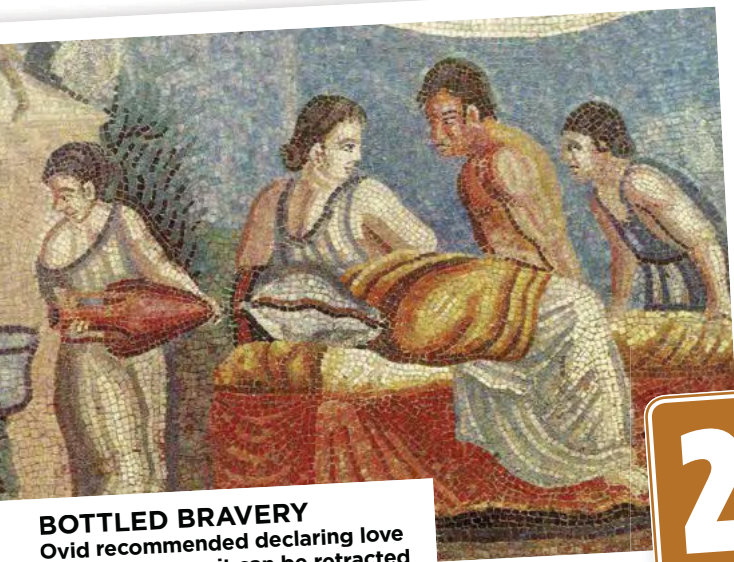
DID YOU KNOW?

TOIL AND TROUBLE

Witch lynchings persisted long after the 'craze' of the 1600s - an elderly fortune-teller of Sible Hedingham, Essex was beaten and subjected to 'ordeal by water' in 1863, and as late as 1945 a Warwickshire murder was rumoured to bear the hallmarks of black magic.

What's the oldest chat-up line in history?

🎯 If there's one thing we learn from historical seduction guides, it's that there isn't much new under the sun. Early-modern suggestions for chatting up a woman include blatant flattery, offering beer and cheesecake, suggesting you might relieve her of the 'burden' of virginity and comparing her belly to Salisbury Plain. Perhaps the oldest guide to romance is Ovid's tongue-in-cheek *The Art of Love* (c2 AD), and much of it seems familiar. Men of Ancient Rome are advised to hang out at the theatre or the chariot race, and start conversation with a lady about the spectacle or who she supports. They are encouraged to declare a passion while drunk (so it can be retracted later) but, if all else fails, simply to go for melodrama – women long to hear a man is “dying of a frantic passion” or the simple words: “You're the only girl for me.” **EB**



BOTTLED BRAVERY
Ovid recommended declaring love while drunk – so it can be retracted

“**MONEY CAN'T BUY YOU HAPPINESS BUT IT DOES BRING YOU A MORE PLEASANT FORM OF MISERY.**”

SPIKE MILLIGAN

This quote captures something of the troubled psyche of hugely influential surrealist comic, cartoonist and author Spike Milligan (1918–2002) who, despite phenomenal success (7 million tuned into *The Goon Show* each week), was dogged by severe bipolar disorder and suffered at least ten serious mental breakdowns in his life.



ANTWERP OR BUST
The battle was Hitler's last great play to breach Allied lines

DID YOU KNOW?

SNUFFED OUT

In 1776, a Mrs Thompson of Mayfair was buried, as per her will, covered in “the best Scotch snuff as will cover my deceased body”. The pallbearers were the six greatest snuff-takers in St James.

WHY WAS THE BATTLE OF THE BULGE SO-CALLED?

🎯 In December 1944, in his last major offensive of the Second World War, Hitler attempted to split the western allies and recapture the vital supply port of Antwerp by ordering his forces to launch a surprise thrust through the hilly and wooded Ardennes region in Southern Belgium. The area was only lightly held by American troops and, caught off guard, they were initially swept aside. Within two days, some German units had advanced up to 60 miles into Allied

territory, creating the ‘bulge’ in the frontline that gave the battle its popular name. But their initial success was not to last, especially as they lacked the vital fuel they needed to keep their tanks and vehicles going. As Allied resistance stiffened and improving weather allowed the Allied Air Forces to join the action, the German attack ground to a halt. In mid-January 1945 they were forced to retreat, having suffered heavy losses in men and tanks that they were unable to replace. **JH**

250,000

The capacity of the Circus Maximus, Rome's premier chariot racing track, representing over a third of the city's population

WHEN WERE RIGHT AND LEFT SHOES INVENTED?

🎯 For more than 3,000 years, shoes were made by hand and with a straight profile. Cobblers used a ‘last’, a foot-shaped wooden mould around which material was stretched and sewn together. These lasts were all straight until the early 1800s when American cobbler William Young designed off-centre ones, allowing him to produce footwear that better mirrored the real shape of feet. But it wasn't until the widespread adoption of machine manufacture in the 1840s and 1850s that mass-produced footwear copied the left and right pattern we now know so well. **GJ**



IN A NUTSHELL

THE SILK ROAD

An extraordinary endeavour to bridge East and West, this huge artery route changed trade, culture and religion forever



What was it?

The Silk Road was a trading route – or network of trading routes – that connected China with the West in ancient times.

How did the Silk Road come into being?

The name 'Silk Road' was only coined in the 19th century, but the routes it refers to originated around the second century BC. In 138 BC the Chinese emperor dispatched an envoy called Zhang Qian to make contact with a tribal group in central Asia. When Zhang arrived, he was captured and kept as a prisoner for several years, but was eventually freed and returned to China where he told, among other things, of the magnificent Arabian horses he had encountered. The Chinese authorities were keen to acquire these horses and so began a process of long-distance trade with central Asia. Meanwhile, from the west, central Asia had

come into contact with European civilisations, initially through the conquests of the Greek king Alexander the Great who reached as far as India in the fourth century BC. Later on, it was the growing Roman empire that was coming to dominate the region and so the emerging Silk Road acted as a bridge between the East and the West, through central Asia and the Middle East.

Why is it called the 'Silk' Road?

It's because silk was one of the key goods traded along the route. The Chinese had learned how to manufacture this luxurious material from silkworms perhaps as early as the third millennium BC and, for a long time, they were the only people who could produce it. It was highly prized by other civilisations – especially Ancient Rome – and so it became one of China's main exports and the currency by which they often paid for the goods that they

required. The name Silk Road is a little misleading, though, because silk was only one of a large number of different items that were traded on the network, which also included textiles, precious metals, spices and furs.

How did these items travel across the Silk Road?

The Silk Road stretched around 4,000 miles and extremely few people would have travelled the entire length of it themselves. Generally goods were carried by a number of different traders, having been exchanged several times along the way. The traders themselves journeyed in groups – sometimes containing hundreds of people – riding on camels or horses or occasionally travelling by foot. Some items were also carried by sea, as maritime Silk Roads developed.

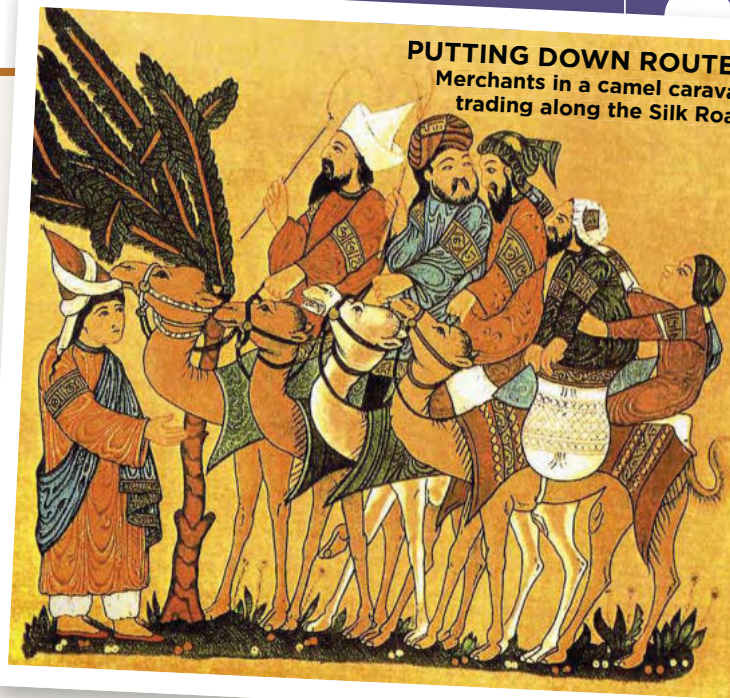
SILKY SKILLS

Women preparing newly-woven silk, one of the key commodities traded along the 4,000-mile route



PUTTING DOWN ROUTES

Merchants in a camel caravan trading along the Silk Road



Was it just goods that travelled on the Silk Road?

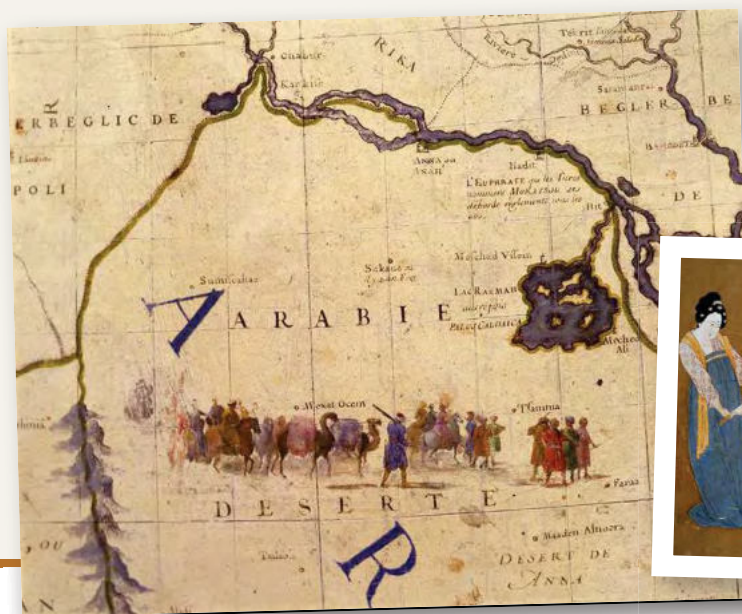
Not at all. In fact, perhaps the most enduring legacy of the Silk Road is the mixing of cultures and ideas that it facilitated. Along the road, people from many different civilisations got to meet each other and the results were extraordinary. Religions in particular were spread along the road and this is how, for example, Buddhism travelled from India to China. Technology was also disseminated via the Silk Road, including the Chinese inventions of paper and gunpowder.

When did the Silk Road come to an end?

The road was still in use in the late middle ages and famously the Venetian explorer Marco Polo travelled along it to China in the 13th century (although his story is increasingly questioned by historians). However, it went into decline not long afterwards for a variety of reasons, including attacks on the Chinese empire and the growth of European

sea routes to the East.

Nowadays, the Silk Road has become a popular route for tourism, while policy-makers speak about developing new Silk Roads across Asia to boost economic growth in the continent.



HOW DID THEY DO THAT?

CAVE PAINTING

The Sistine Chapel of Paleolithic cave art – the Lascaux Cave



Discovered by four local boys in 1940, the remarkably detailed and vivid animal pictures and symbols in France's Lascaux Cave date back 17,000 years. They bear witness to our ancestors' daily lives... and to their startling artistic talent.



GREAT HALL OF THE BULLS

A 30-metre-long frieze features bulls, deer, horses and 50 mysterious geometric signs.

MACHINE ROOM

ENTRANCE

THE PASSAGEWAY

Crammed with 385 carvings and paintings depicting aurochs, bison, deer, horses and ibex.

Entrance to the cave

In prehistoric times, a rocky escarpment marked the entrance but was later hidden by several thousand years of erosion. Ultimately, a landslide completely blocked the entrance. In 1940 an upturned tree revealed a small hole into which Robot the dog disappeared...

235 METRES

The total length of accessible caves. From the entrance to the base of the Shaft there's a 19m drop.

0 5 10
SCALE IN METERS

THE SHAFT

5 METRES DEEP

A scene with the only depiction of a human: The Dead Man.

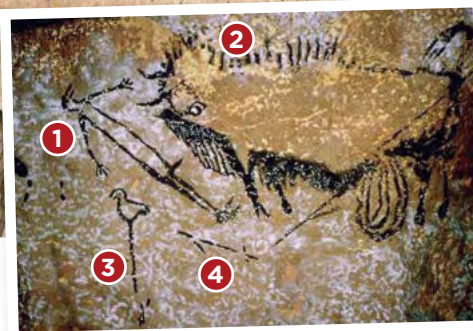
AXIAL GALLERY

HEIGHT 3.5-4 METRES

This 22-metre dead end holds arguably the world's finest cave art, including vivid depictions of megaloceros, Chinese horses and a 4-metre black bull.

THE 'UNICORN'

An oddly-shaped mysterious creature with long straight horns has been dubbed the unicorn.



1. A man lies on the ground, having fought a bison.
2. Bison with its head down and swishing its tail, as if preparing to attack.
3. A tall bird or a cane topped with a bird.
4. A mark that could be a broken arrow or spear.

LASCAUX II

Faithful reproductions in the replica cave

SEPTEMBER 1940
The entrance was soon widened
so locals could investigate

TIMELINE

A random chance leads
to a remarkable discovery

1940

Searching for their dog, four
boys discover the perfectly
preserved cave.

1948

The cave is opened to the public,
soon attracting 30,000 visitors.

1960

Tourist numbers destabilise the
fragile cave, which starts
to deteriorate.

1963

The Minister of Culture, André
Malraux, orders the caves closed.

1983

A replica of the main sections of the
cave, 'Lascaux II', opens to the public
200m from the original.



1,800 images
of animals,
people and
abstract
signs

THE NAVE

An 18-metre sloping section shows ibex, bison and swimming deer.

THE GREAT BLACK COW

This 2.2-metre-long figure seems
to be at the head of a herd of
horses, which mostly look in the
opposite direction.

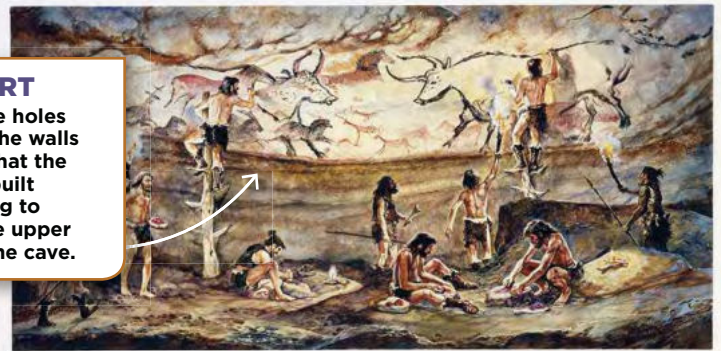
THE CROSSED BISON

A revelation in Lascaux was the skill
of the paleolithic painters in depicting
depth and perspective, as shown in the
two back-to-back bison.



HIGH ART

Man-made holes
found in the walls
indicate that the
painters built
scaffolding to
access the upper
parts of the cave.



Rather than brushes, the artists used pads of moss and fur – along with
their hands – as their main tools. They also applied colours by blowing
the pigments through a hollow bone or reed. The brown, red, yellow
and black pigments came from the plentiful minerals available nearby.

THE CHAMBER OF FELINES

MAXIMUM WIDTH: LESS THAN 1 METRE

Narrow chamber featuring six rough feline
engravings, a relative rarity in Paleolithic art.



THE APSE

DIAMETER 5 METRES

Semi-spherical chamber with 500 figures and 600 signs, mostly
engraved, including the 2-metre-wide Major Stag, Lascaux's largest
carving. This area is one of the most affected by modern damage.

OBJECTS

The purpose of the paintings is uncertain, but they may have been part
of ritualistic ceremonies held in the cave. Other finds include:

LAMPS

Red stone lamps in
which animal fat was
burned. Conifer torches
were also used.

WEAPONS

Several decorated
spearheads made of
bone and antler were
found inside.

ORNAMENTS

Sea shells perforated with
holes, indicating their use
as jewellery.



WHY DO WE SAY...

RUN AMOK



Coming home to a house wrecked by your dog or watching toddlers go crazy at a soft play centre are perhaps two instances where we'd reach for 'running amok' - wild, unruly behaviour that might damage your sofa or lead to some bruises, but nothing more than that.... But its origins lie in a far more sinister phenomenon. 'Amok', meaning a furious and desperate charge, comes from Malaysia and first popped up in English in the 16th century. Having repeatedly witnessed it in his travels to the country in the 1770s, Captain Cook wrote a definition as "to get drunk with opium...to sally forth from the house... indiscriminately killing and maiming villagers and animals in a frenzied attack". The homicidal frenzy was thought to be caused by the 'hantu belian', an evil tiger spirit, entering the person and compelling them on. It typically ended with them being killed by bystanders or committing suicide.

14

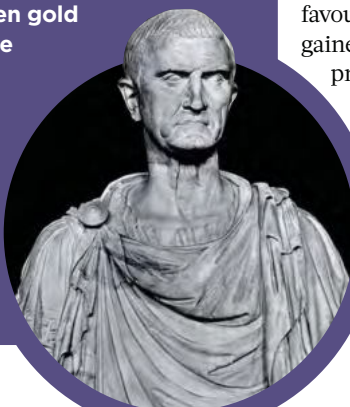
The number of Oscars presented at the first Academy Awards ceremony in 1929.

DID CRASSUS REALLY DIE FROM DRINKING MOLTEN GOLD?

In 55 BC, Marcus Licinius Crassus, the wealthiest man in Rome, needed a military victory to consolidate his grip on power. His campaign against the eastern Parthian Empire started well enough, but at Carrhae in Turkey the Romans were comprehensively defeated and Crassus killed. It's not known whether he died fighting or committed suicide to prevent capture, but later historian Cassius Dio wrote that, having discovered his body, the enemy "poured molten gold into his mouth in mockery for he had set great store by money". Where Dio got this information isn't known, but it helped confirm Roman prejudices about Parthian brutality. MR

DRINK OF DEATH

The gold-guzzling story is largely down to one historian with an axe to grind



HOW DID A SANSKRIT SYMBOL FOR HARMONY BECOME THE NAZI SWASTIKA?

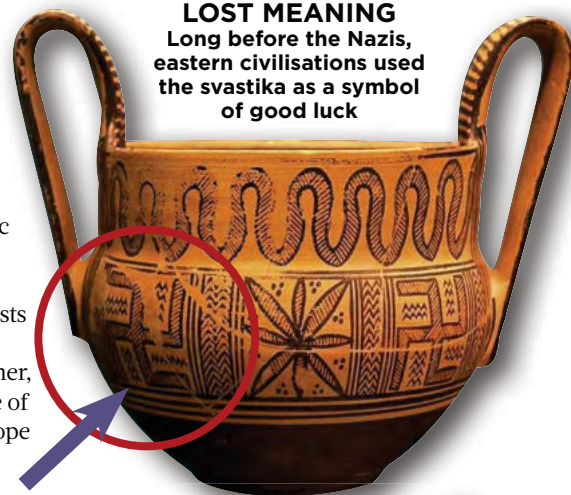
The svastika, a cross with each leg bent at a 90-degree angle, is an important symbol in both ancient and modern religions where it indicates, among other things, good luck, the infinity of creation and the unconquered, revolving sun.

The transition from auspicious svastika to despised swastika began in the late 19th century following the archaeological investigation of Hisarlik in Turkey by German antiquarian Heinrich Schliemann who believed it to be the site of Troy. Finding the svastika on a variety of artefacts, Schliemann recognised a similarity with designs found on sixth-century Germanic pottery, theorising that it represented an important and universal prehistoric religious symbol.

Unfortunately, some academics and nationalists in the newly-unified Germany took this further, suggesting the presence of the svastika across Europe

and Asia supported the idea of an ancient Aryan master race. By the early twenties, the swastika had been adopted as a symbol of the German Reich. So wedded to the poisonous ideology of hate, the Nazi swastika is today reviled in the West, although as an auspicious and sacred symbol in the East, the svastika remains popular within Buddhist and Hindu society. MR

LOST MEANING
Long before the Nazis, eastern civilisations used the svastika as a symbol of good luck



How many affairs did Catherine the Great have?

The woman who became Catherine the Great was far from the ideal wife. Her marriage to Peter III of Russia lasted from 1745 until his suspicious death in 1762, and she had at least three lovers during this time (Catherine herself hinted that her husband had not fathered her children). As the widowed empress, she showed great favouritism to male courtiers and gained a reputation for rampant promiscuity that has veiled her love-life in myth.

Various scholars have credited her with anywhere between 12 and 300 lovers - and even a secret second marriage. EB

DID YOU KNOW?

HRH ALPHONSO

Had he lived to succeed his father and not died in 1284, the next king of England after Edward I would have been called Alphonso.





BLING SPRING
The fountain combined two of Henry's loves: wine and showing off

WHAT WINE WAS SERVED IN HENRY VIII'S WINE FOUNTAIN?

Henry VIII adored novelty, bling and dispensing his largesse – and a gigantic golden fountain flowing wine instead of water ticked all his Tudor boxes. The famous painting of Henry's meeting with the French King Francis I at the Field of the Cloth of Gold shows such a fountain in full flourish.

When archaeologists uncovered the remains of a 16th-century fountain at Hampton Court Palace, they just had to recreate it. Four metres

high and made of timber, lead, bronze and gold leaf, it now pours wine daily for palace visitors. Perhaps a little 'vulgar' to modern eyes, Tudor guests would have been dazzled by the gilded glamour on display.

In the days before bottling and corks, wine would have been drunk young, before it had a chance to go 'off'. Brought from France in barrels it would have tasted very 'new' to us, not unlike Beaujolais Nouveau. SL



MODEL MAN
Speculation into Austen's inspiration still abounds

WAS MR DARCY BASED ON A REAL PERSON?

Setting female hearts racing for two centuries, speculation about the identity of the 'real' Mr Darcy has nevertheless produced few convincing candidates. Some suggest inspiration came from Austen's brief flirtation with Thomas Lefroy, although this seems grounded only in the fact that she began to draft *Pride and Prejudice* shortly afterwards (she described Lefroy as "a gentlemanlike, good-looking, very pleasant young man"). It has even been suggested that Austen based Darcy's calm exterior on her own. A recent idea is John Parker, 1st Earl of Morley. Although described as tall, "with regular and handsome features", Morley also had a history of womanising and a brood of illegitimate children. While not impossible that he provided some inspiration, it seems more likely that Mr Darcy was a creation of Austen's brilliant imagination. EB

WHAT IS IT?

When is a toy not a toy? When it's a lifesaver. As well as being a diversion while the adults got on with hunting and trapping, this early 20th-century toy also taught Inuit nippers how to bring home dinner themselves one day. Housed in Liverpool's World Museum (www.liverpoolmuseums.org.uk/wml), it's crafted from dried skin, fur and wood strung onto the shoulder blade of a harp seal and comes from the extreme and inhospitable Baffin Island area of northern Canada. The idea was to throw the wooden 'harpoon' and score points for hitting the holes – a fun practice for spearing full-size seals. When life is lived on the edge, starting them young makes sense.

GAME OF THROWS
This toy taught youngsters how to bag a seal



NOW SEND US YOUR QUESTIONS

Wondering about a particular historical happening? Get in touch – our expert panel has the answer!

 @Historyrevmag
#askhistrevmag

 www.facebook.com/HistoryRevealed

 editor@historyrevealed.com



Want to enjoy more history? Our monthly guide to activities and resources is a great place to start

HERE & NOW

BRITAIN'S TREASURES... HAMPTON COURT PALACE 92 • BOOKS 94

ON OUR RADAR

What's caught our attention this month...

EXHIBITION

Mayas

Runs until 18 October at the World Museum, Liverpool, www.liverpoolmuseums.org.uk/wml

Of the civilisations that blossomed in the Americas before the arrival of Europeans, none was more long-lasting, influential or artistically accomplished than the Maya. **From around 500 BC, great cities graced with monumental architecture** were built across Central and Southern North America, complex trade routes were forged, ball games and bloody religious rituals introduced.

Mayas: revelation of an endless time brings together 385 artefacts from museums and Mayan sites across Mexico, from beautiful jade masks and jewellery to intricately carved limestone sculptures, illustrating different aspects and eras of the civilisation whose legacy lingers and whose descendants still populate the region today.



Mayan artisans produced dazzling jade ornaments and sculptures – the figurine below depicts a ball-game player



Do not go gentle into *that*, good knight... armoured warriors joust it out in Cornwall



FAMILY EVENT

Grand Medieval Joust

Various dates in August at Pendennis Castle, Falmouth, Cornwall, search at www.english-heritage.org.uk

Henry VIII was partial to the odd knightly tournament to prove his manliness – but there's been precious little by way of jousting since then. So why not head to one of Henry's finest fortresses to see **knights on horseback thundering towards one another, lances couched** in a historic test of speed, strength and bravery? Laugh at the court jester between bouts, and don't forget to explore the rest of the castle to discover how it has **defended Falmouth for nearly five centuries**.



Go behind (and under) the scenes at the Roman Baths

TOUR

Tunnel tours

12 & 19 August at the Roman Baths, Bath, book at www.romanbaths.co.uk

A rare chance to explore the **hidden Roman, Georgian and Victorian history** in little-visited corners. The tour begins at 6pm.



Kate Winslet plays a troubled, passionate garden designer



FILM

A Little Chaos

On DVD and Blu-ray 24 August

Within the ordered, overblown gardens of Louis XIV's palace of Versailles, unconventional landscape architect Sabine De Barra (Kate Winslet) challenges gender constraints to create a work of beauty. Alan Rickman's film evokes the mores and look of the period with panache.



Noor Inayat Khan was an undercover radio operator of amazing bravery

TOUR

Spies and Resistance

Daily 17-31 August, 3.30pm, at Imperial War Museum North, Manchester
www.iwm.org.uk/events/iwm-north

Discover personal stories of extraordinary bravery during World War I in this 20-minute, family-friendly 'Closer Look' tour. Hear the story of undercover agent Noor Inayat Khan, the first female wireless operator to be dropped into France, and learn how WAAF Flight Officer Yvonne Corneau supported the work of the French Resistance.



'Little Boney' raves in an 1803 Gillray cartoon; a cast of Napoleon's death mask, 7 May 1821



EXHIBITION

Bonaparte and the British

Runs until 16 August at the British Museum, London, www.britishmuseum.org/whats_on.aspx

The Corsican 'Little Corporal' had a big impact – and not just in political and military terms. Napoleon's rise to power and campaigns across Europe offered rich pickings for British artists and printmakers, providing ample fodder for the golden era of satirical cartoons. This exhibition, coinciding with the 200th anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, tracks Boney's life and career in art. Admiring

portraits of the handsome young general contrast with incisive later works by influential caricaturists including James Gillray, Thomas Rowlandson and George Cruikshank, reflecting key events in the campaigns against France. The exhibition concludes with a cast of Napoleon's death mask – a reminder that, despite the comedy wrung from his actions, his influence and legacy was deadly serious.

EXHIBITION

The Age of Liberty

Runs until 31 August at Ulster Museum, Belfast
nmni.com/um/What-s-on

Follow the dramatic transition in women's clothing that coincided with the push for the vote. The rejection of the corset signalled the dawn of an 'Age of Liberty', as the range of outfits displayed in this exhibition shows – from the rigid silhouette of an 18th-century gown to a practical 1905 walking suit and the flowing fabrics and rich colours inspired by the Ballets Russes from 1909.

Track changing women's fashions through the early 20th century



▶ ALSO LOOK OUT FOR

- ▶ Magna Carta: Law, Liberty, Legacy – don't miss the chance to admire original copies of the 'great charter' at the British Library, London, till 1 September, www.bl.uk/events
- ▶ Queen Caroline's Garden Party – party like it's 1732 in the ornamental gardens of Kensington Palace, London, 21-23 August, www.hrp.org.uk/KensingtonPalace/WhatsOn



THE FACTS

GETTING THERE:

Accessible by car (postcode KT8 9AU), train (Hampton Court Station is 200 metres from the gates), bus from Kingston and Richmond, and even river boat (see website, below)

TIMES AND PRICES:

Palace open 10am-6pm (4.30pm in winter); garden opening times vary. Tickets to palace, maze and gardens: £9.10-£19.30; online discounts available.

FIND OUT MORE:

For general enquiries call 0844 482 7777 or visit www.hrp.org.uk/HamptonCourtPalace



BRITAIN'S TREASURES...

HAMPTON COURT PALACE LONDON

A medieval manor was transformed into a lavish Tudor palace that witnessed some of England's most dramatic episodes

The year was 1528, and Cardinal Thomas Wolsey, Lord Chancellor to King Henry VIII, was in trouble. He had failed to obtain a papal annulment of the King's first marriage, which Henry was desperate to secure so he could marry his new paramour, Anne Boleyn. Wolsey's vast palace at Hampton Court, which at

that time lay around ten miles south-west of London, passed to Henry – hence Hampton Court Palace became the backdrop for successive Tudor dramas.

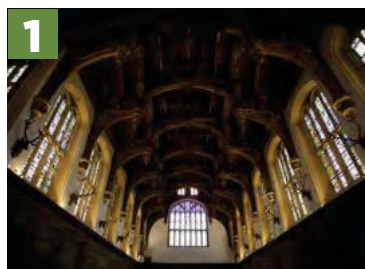
It was from here that Henry VIII sent the first letter threatening a break from Rome in 1530. It was here that the future King Edward VI was born, and where his mother,

the Queen consort Jane Seymour, Henry VIII's third wife, died in 1537. It was here that Henry VIII divorced wife number four, Anne of Cleves, in 1540; here that it was discovered that number five, Catherine Howard, was quite the extra-marital bed-hopper (1541); and here that Henry wed his final wife, Catherine Parr, in 1543.

CUT DOWN TO SIZE
Wolsey's Great Gatehouse,
originally five storeys, was
reduced to three in 1838



WHAT TO LOOK FOR...



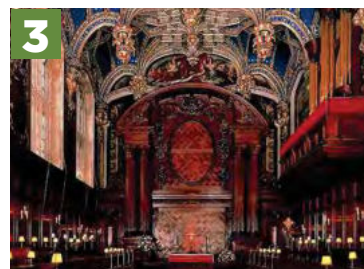
1 GREAT HALL

England's greatest surviving medieval hall has hosted plays presented by Shakespeare himself.



2 MAZE

Designed in the reign of William III, this famous maze has been disorientating visitors since 1700.



3 CHAPEL ROYAL

This chapel has been used for over 450 years. Admire the dazzling ceiling installed by Henry VIII.



4 TUDOR KITCHENS

The chefs in the largest kitchens in Tudor England had to cook enough to feed 600 people twice a day.



5 HENRY'S CROWN

Worn by Henry VIII and later used in the coronations of all of his children, a replica is displayed today.



6 PRIVY GARDENS

These pleasing geometric gardens created for William III in 1702 have been restored to their original glory.

“Henry’s palace even had a multiple-occupancy lavatory”

Following generations brought more crises still. In 1555, ‘Bloody’ Mary I’s phantom pregnancy came to its sad end at the palace; in the same year, Mary had the future Queen Elizabeth placed under house arrest here, fearing that she might incite a Protestant rebellion.

THE BUILD

After Cardinal Wolsey acquired the property in 1514, he transformed a modest medieval manor house into a palatial complex. Henry VIII undertook further works to create the most sumptuous and sophisticated palace in England, with tennis courts, pleasure gardens, kitchens covering 3,345 square metres, even a multiple-occupancy garderobe (lavatory)!

The next major works were undertaken by King William III and Queen Mary II in 1689.

They commissioned architect Christopher Wren (whose new St Paul’s Cathedral was then under construction) to demolish much of the Tudor palace and rebuild it in the fashionable Baroque style, shaping the edifice we see today. The royal pair also re-landscaped the grounds, introducing formal gardens and exotic flora.

It is largely thanks to Queen Victoria that the palace is in such a good state today. George III had abandoned the palace as a residence around 1760, and little further work was undertaken till after Victoria declared in 1838 that the house “should be thrown open to all subjects without restriction”.

This sparked drastic restoration works, including ‘re-Tudorisation’ of the Great Hall and other areas. Over the following 13 years, about £91,000 – the equivalent of some

£5.3 million today – was invested in the project.

PLAN YOUR VISIT

The 500-year anniversary (dating from the year that Wolsey began his works that created a palace from a manor) is being celebrated with a summer of special events. If you’re visiting over the next few months, dedicate much more than the advised three hours to explore the palace, allowing time to enjoy an anniversary event such as a Tudor joust or a ‘time play’ during which real episodes from the Hampton Court’s past are played out across the palace. Indeed, there’s an incredible amount to see and do – you could easily spend a whole day wandering around the grounds. Check the palace’s website to see what’s on to help you plan your visit. 📍

WHY NOT VISIT...

Make a weekend of it and call in on one of these nearby sites, too

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, KEW

Kew’s historical and horticultural delights include the Victorian Palm House and formal gardens. www.kew.org

KINGSTON MUSEUM

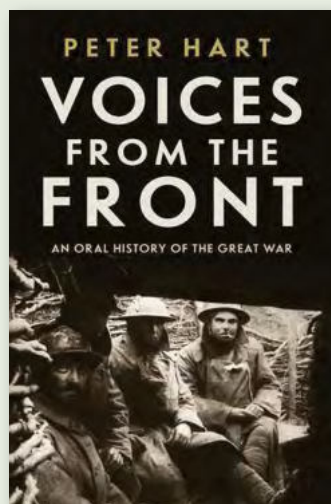
Absorb local history dating back to palaeolithic and Bronze Age times, including a gold coin hoard. www.kingston.gov.uk/museum

BROMPTON CEMETERY

Consecrated in 1840, inhabitants include doctor John Snow and suffragette Emmeline Pankhurst. www.brompton-cemetery.org.uk

BOOKS

BOOK OF THE MONTH



Voices from the Front: An Oral History of the Great War

By Peter Hart
Profile, £25, 416 pages,
hardback

It's a sad, if inevitable, fact that first-hand accounts of historical wars are a valuable, time-limited commodity: veterans age and they die, taking their stories with them. That's why the work of experts such as Peter Hart, oral historian at the Imperial War Museum, is so important. Hart recorded the memories of the men – soldiers, sailors, pilots – whose actions and decisions shaped the course of World War I, and their testimonies make up the

bulk of this new book. It's full of detail, drama and, most importantly, the emotions and insights of real people caught up in the midst of an almost unimaginably brutal conflict.

MEET THE AUTHOR

Peter Hart discusses the astonishing characters whose recollections bring to vivid life the horror (and, sometimes, humour) of World War I

How did you get access to the personal accounts that make up this book?

I conducted interviews with the veterans back in the eighties and early nineties. I was incredibly lucky to have the honour of talking to such wonderful old men. In some ways it seems like yesterday, but it's now getting on for 30 years ago.

What range of time and geography do the stories in your book cover?

I selected episodes from the whole of the British participation in World War I as best I could, but recordings carried out by my splendid colleagues, and BBC interviews made in the sixties, helped fill the gaps. I think we got a good spread of material, from the major battles on the Western Front to the Home

Front, with special sections on the war at sea and in the air.

Are there aspects that have otherwise been overlooked?

I think the sheer depth and breadth of human reaction to the war has been neglected. Some abhorred it in every way; some tolerated it for the sake of the greater cause; others embraced the comradeship. Some were brave, others frightened. There were moments of tragedy, pathos, routine, nerve-shattering horror and laugh-out-loud humour. All of human life is here.

Are there any specific accounts or characters that particularly stand out?

Joe Murray, a Durham miner, stands out as the man with the best memory: he had near-total recall. Some of his stories almost bring the fighting alive, while his accounts of the horrors of dysentery are stomach-churning!

What has been the biggest surprise for you during your work on this project?

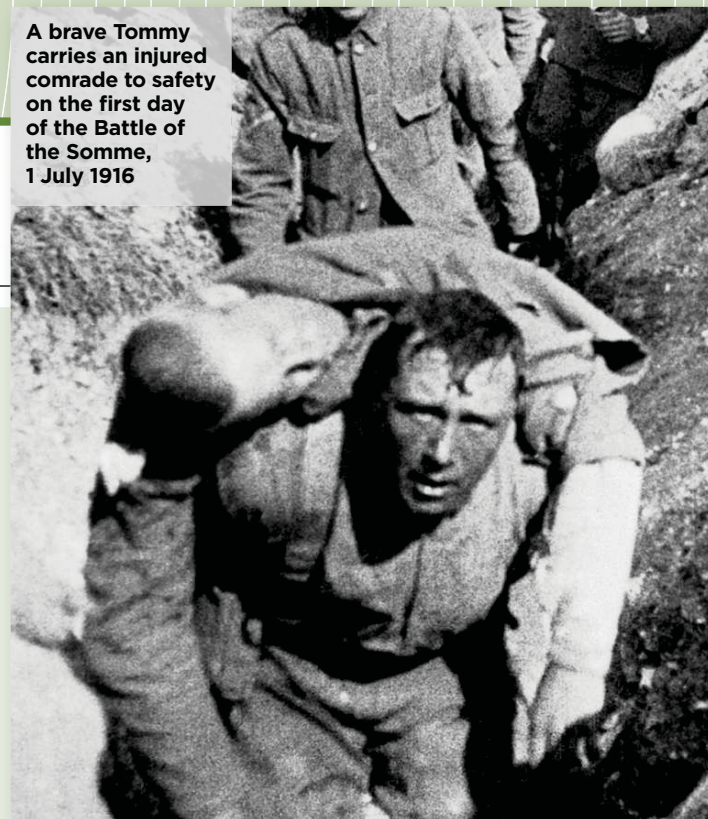
After all these years, it was surprising to me just how much I remembered about the personalities of the individual veterans. But I was still amazed at the sheer detail contained in their interviews – things that I had long forgotten and which I was delighted to be able to

recount in the book so that they won't be forgotten again.

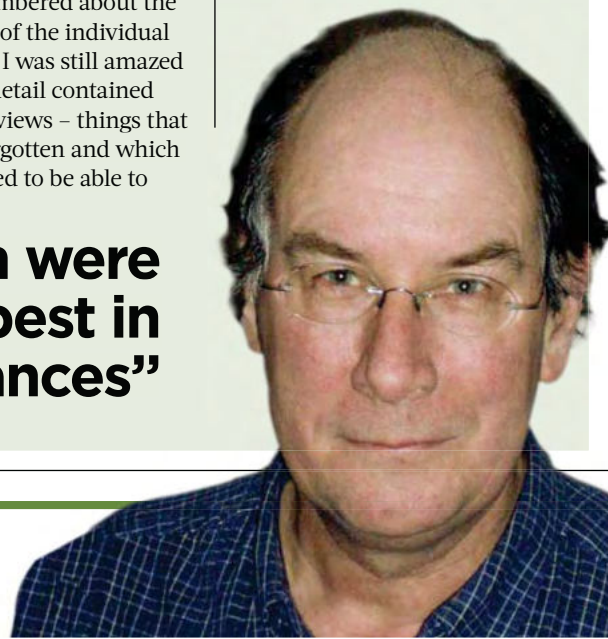
With what new impression of the war, and of the men who fought, would you like to leave readers?

The impression I want to give the readers is of men doing their best in terrible circumstances. The things that happened to them, the horrors that they endured, are beyond the imaginations of people, such as myself, who were lucky enough to have lived their lives without direct experience of war.

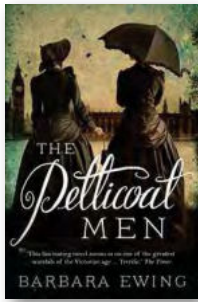
**“These men were
doing their best in
terrible circumstances”**



A brave Tommy carries an injured comrade to safety on the first day of the Battle of the Somme, 1 July 1916



THE BEST OF THE REST

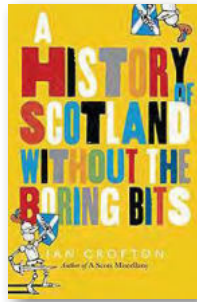


The Petticoat Men

By Barbara Ewing

Head of Zeus, £7.99, 480 pages, paperback

Mattie Stacey, whose family runs a boarding house in London, is surprised but supportive when she discovers that two of her gentlemen lodgers have been taking to the stage – and to grand society balls – dressed as women, Fanny and Stella. Not everyone is as understanding, of course, and 'The Scandal of the Century' inevitably ensues in this spirited novel based on real Victorian events.

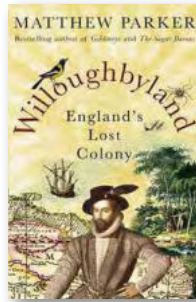


A History of Scotland Without the Boring Bits: A Chronicle of the Curious, the Eccentric, the Atrocious and the Unlikely

By Ian Crofton

Birlinn, £12.99, 176 pages, hardback

Scotland has been making big political headlines over the past couple of years, but here you'll find less weighty matters – from stolen underwear to assault and battery with a leg of mutton. It's light, sometimes lurid, but with a very human focus.



Willoughbyland: England's Lost Colony

By Matthew Parker

Hutchinson, £16.99, 288 pages, hardback

The South American jungle is not top of the list of destinations to which you'd expect Cavaliers to have headed after the death of Charles I – but it was here, between the Amazon and Orinoco rivers, that Sir Francis Willoughby founded a settlement. This enjoyable account starts promisingly, with freedom in a beautiful new land. It does not end well.

READ UP ON...

WEATHER

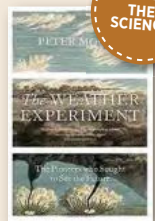
Summer is here, so we're enjoying the sun – or, likely, bemoaning its absence. Follow the impact and study of weather through history with these books



The Weather Experiment: The Pioneers who Sought to See the Future

By Peter Moore (2012)

Ever consulted the forecast to see if you should pack your umbrella? You can thank these 19th-century pioneers who braved public scorn in their efforts to understand the climate and predict the weather.

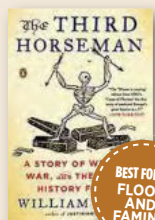


BEST FOR...
THE SCIENCE

The Third Horseman: A Story of Weather, War and the Famine History Forgot

By William Rosen (2014)

Spring 1315: it started to rain. And it didn't stop. Crops failed, millions died, and crime, heresy and cannibalism followed. This vivid account shows the impact of weather on human society.

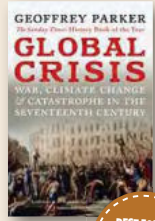


BEST FOR...
FLOOD AND Famine

Global Crisis: War, Climate Change and Catastrophe in the Seventeenth Century

By Geoffrey Parker (2013)

Yes, it's a 900-page book on climate change in the 17th century – but wait! This is an accessible, persuasive look at how 'the weather' shaped our forebears' lives, and the how their stories may have lessons for us today.



BEST FOR...
CLIMATE CHANGE

VISUAL BOOK OF THE MONTH



Profiles of important individuals, plus removable facsimile letters and documents, provide fascinating extra detail

The Holocaust

By Thomas Cussans

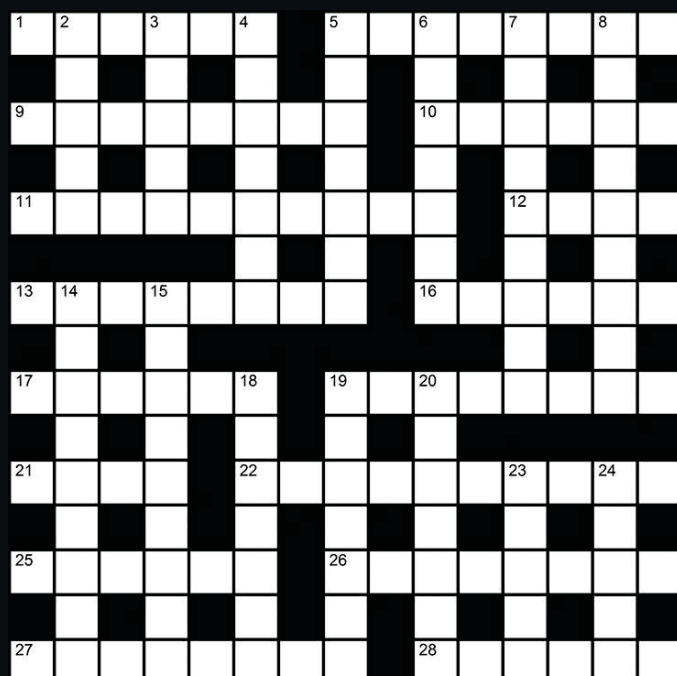
Andre Deutsch, £30.75, 64 pages, hardback

In places this visual guide is, necessarily, almost unbearably moving, following the fate of Jews from the rise of Nazism through to the horrific genocide. Reproductions of victims' letters and drawings, describing life in the ghettos and camps, are included.

CROSSWORD N° 19

Test your knowledge of history to solve our prize puzzle – and you could win a terrific new book

Set by Richard Smyth



ACROSS

- 1** Sultanate on Borneo that gained independence in 1984 (6)
5 River famously crossed by George Washington in December 1776 (8)
9 Type of whimsical comic poem invented by the humorist EC Bentley (1875-1956) (8)
10 Brian ____ (1935-2004), English European-Cup-winning football manager (6)
11 The ____ Act of 1688 granted freedom of worship to nonconformist Protestants (10)
12 Latin word meaning 'farewell' (4)
13 Old term for a person who works during a strike (8)
16 John ____ (1914-91),

- policeman, poet and cricket commentator (6)
17 John ____ (1620-1706), writer and diarist, and a contemporary of Pepys (6)
19 'The ____ and the Fox', 1953 essay by Sir Isaiah Berlin (8)
21 Nickname of the writer PG Wodehouse (1881-1975) (4)
22 *The ____ Opera*, 1928 musical play by Bertolt Brecht and Kurt Weill (10)
25 Name of an influential family of bankers and politicians in medieval Florence (6)
26 Term for a sailing ship serving the East India Company (8)
27 Hans ____ (1906-80), Austrian doctor known for his

work on autistic spectrum conditions (8)

- 28** Gamal Abdel ____ (1918-70), army officer and second President of Egypt (6)

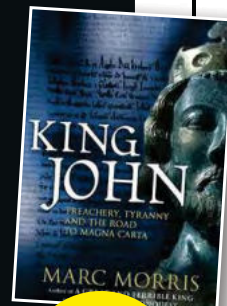
DOWN

- 2** Viking Duke of Normandy, forebear of William the Conqueror (5)
3 Old ____, language in which the Icelandic Sagas and Eddas were written (5)
4 'Call me ____' – first line of the 1851 novel *Moby-Dick* (7)
5 Air Chief Marshal Hugh Caswall Tremenheere ____ (1882-1970), RAF officer known as 'Stuffy' (7)
6 Ancient Greek state of which Sparta was the capital (7)
7 Elizabeth ____ (c1437-92), queen consort of Edward IV, grandmother of Henry VIII (9)
8 1851 opera by Giuseppe Verdi (9)
14 17th-century radical movement associated with John Lilburne and Richard Overton (9)
15 *Bowling for ____*, controversial 2002 documentary film (9)
18 "It is a tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying ____" – *Macbeth*, Act 5, Scene 5 (7)
19 British 'jump jet' capable of vertical takeoff, in use since 1969 (7)
20 City in Saxony, scene of an 1813 battle in the Napoleonic Wars (7)
23 Dame Edith ____ (1888-1976), English stage actress (5)
24 Airey ____ (1916-79), Conservative politician assassinated in 1979 (5)

CHANCE TO WIN...

King John

by Marc Morris
 This new biography of a fascinating but flawed ruler highlights the drive and dynamism of 'Bad' King John, as well as the ruthlessness that characterised his tyrannical reign – and which led to the creation of Magna Carta. Published by Hutchinson, £25.

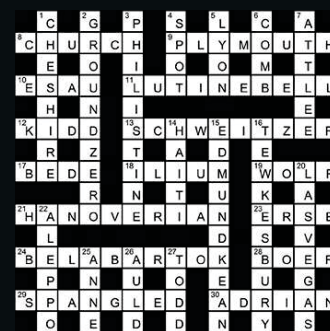


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A-Z of History

Nige Tassell hightails it here with a handful of historic humdingers as our hike through the alphabet continues

HITLER'S FAMILY

Adolf Hitler had a nephew who served in the US Navy and who fought against the Nazis in World War II. Born in Liverpool to Adolf's half-brother Alois, William Hitler spent time in Germany in the thirties before emigrating to the US in 1939. Wounded in action, he was later awarded a Purple Heart medal, before settling in Long Island and, rather understandably, changing his surname.

Hiding from Highwayman

So prevalent were highwaymen around London's Hyde Park in the 17th century that, in 1690, William III ordered that part of the route between St James's Palace and his new home of Kensington Palace be lit by gas lamps for safety. The route, known as Rotten Row, was Britain's first artificially-lit carriageway.

HAITI

Haiti is the only country to have been formed as a result of a slave rebellion. The rebellion began in 1791 and was led by Toussaint L'Ouverture, a former slave adept in both politics and military matters. His skill in forming alliances ensured that, although he died in captivity in 1803, Haiti was free of French colonial rule by 1804. All but one of the first leaders of the nation had been slaves.



HELIPAD HARMONY

Russian emigre Igor Sikorsky is rightly celebrated as the true pioneer of modern helicopter design, but four years after arriving in the United States in 1919, the unknown designer received a financial boost for his early aviation work from an unlikely source - a cheque for \$5,000 from the famous composer/pianist Sergei Rachmaninoff. In return, Sikorsky appointed him as the first vice president of newly-formed, Long Island-based Sikorsky Aircraft.

HO CHI MINH THE WAITER

The man who would later lead North Vietnam in the Vietnam War against the United States had a somewhat less revolutionary early working life. Prior to the outbreak of World War I, he was employed as a waiter at London's Carlton Hotel, as well as working as a pastry chef on the Newhaven-Dieppe cross-channel ferry.

HENRY'S HEIR

Henry VIII had three sons named after him, though none of them would succeed him as heir. The first two - by wife number one, Catherine of Aragon - both died before they were two months old.

The third, Henry FitzRoy, first Duke of Richmond and Somerset, was illegitimate, his mother being Elizabeth Blount, one of Catherine's maids-of-honour.

Anyone for Hooverball?

Only one US president has a team sport named after him. Hooverball is broadly similar to volleyball and tennis, but involves the passage of a heavy medicine ball over the net. It was invented in 1928 by White House physician Joel T Boone, to keep President Herbert Hoover in shape. The Hoover Presidential Library Association continues to organise the Hooverball US national championships.

HI HAILE

Ho Chi Minh wasn't the only world leader who spent notable time in the UK. Following the Italian invasion of Abyssinia (now Ethiopia) in 1936, its ruler Haile Selassie I went into exile, taking up residence in a 14-room Georgian house in Bath. Returning to Ethiopia just before its liberation in 1941, he later donated the house to the city of Bath as an old people's home.

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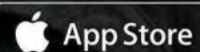
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